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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Congress Gets Security Plans

Roosevelt Backs Vast Program

It Covers Youth, Maturity, Age

Europe Follows Up Saar Shift

League May Grant Bolivia Arms

U. S. Crime Fights and Loses

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT lays before Congress his long anticipated program for the social security he regards as demanded by "certain hazards and vicissitudes of life." He recommends unemployment compensation, old-age benefits, federal aid to dependent, homeless and crippled children, and additional federal aid to public health agencies. He does not at this time advise health insurance. Senator Wagner of New York submits a bill incorporating the President's proposals, which are based on the 40,000-word report of the Cabinet Committee on Security. Immediate action is asked, to be followed by co-ordinate legislation in 44 state legislatures. The President declares the importance of careful, cautious procedure to avoid discrediting the necessary policy of federal laws for economic security. He explains why he fully endorses the program outlined by his committee—"It will appeal to the sound sense of the American people."

¶ The Administration plan gives Americans new things to think about. Reorganization of industrial returns is involved. Compulsory unemployment insurance would be paid by employers through a pay-roll tax. This would start at 1 per cent with 1936, increase to 3 per cent in 1938. Compulsory old-age insurance reserves would be built up by employers and employees on a 50-50 basis. Old-age pensions would be paid equally by federal and state governments for those now aged and indigent. There would be a voluntary annuity system for those not included in the compulsory plan, usable by persons who can save for old age out of incomes larger than wages. Large federal grants would go to states to aid ill and needy mothers and children—It is the nation compelling its citizens to take care of the expected while they can.

¶ Congress hears Senator Wagner, author of the omnibus bill embodying the President's proposals, declare its extraordinary nature. "This bill embodies a step forward that is almost unparalleled in its boldness and scope." He adds that the day has passed when the wealthiest nation can remain the most delinquent in approaching such social problems. He foresees a security structure in which economic wisdom and humanitarian impulse are blended. It is meant to cover the scope of human life—It seeks to protect a man's childhood from undernourishment, his middle years from privation, his old age from want.

¶ Europe's new chapters unfold rapidly following the Saar plebiscite. France demands that Germany agree not to militarize the Saar and to destroy two strategic railroads. Germany refuses to destroy the rail lines and agrees only in principle on demilitarization. The League Council sustains Germany's stand. France, unpleasantly upsetting smooth procedure, is said to have felt it had to bring up its point. France sends notes to Germany and Poland asking them to join the proposed Eastern Locarno—Russian Diplomat Litvinoff backs these invitations with adroitness and ability.

¶ Louisiana witnesses vigorous steps by the opposers of Senator Huey P. Long. With New Orleans saved for three months from the Long grasp by turning federal ward, the Square Deal Association demands that Gov. O. K. Allen convene the Legislature to repeal new laws giving Long his vast power. Seeking to build up a strong statewide organization, the Square Deal Association counsels no threats or violence. Meanwhile, Senator Long broadcasts from Washington—Adopting his "share-the-wealth" plan, he says, is the only way "to avoid Huey Long as President."

¶ The League takes its first drastic step against a warring nation that will not heed its appeal. As Paraguay continues to refuse the Assembly's request to cease fighting in the Chaco pending a settlement, while Bolivia accepts, the Chaco Committee brands Bolivia's fighting legal after Feb. 24 and Paraguay's illegal and uses the arms embargo as a force—Thus nations may be allowed to sell arms to obedient Bolivia, none to contrary Paraguay.

¶ California sees four desperate prisoners slug Warden James B. Holohan of San Quentin Prison and escape in an automobile, taking along four Parole Board members. But after wounding two of their hostages, the convicts are captured and returned to prison to face charges, perhaps murder. Florida sees "Ma" Kate Barker and son Fred, wanted for the Edward O. Bremer kidnaping, battle for six hours from a Lake Weir cottage with Department of Justice agents, but both are slain. Illinois sees four robbers foiled in trying to loot a La Salle bank. They kill a cashier and a sheriff, but three are captured as the fourth commits suicide—Criminals continue to "shoot it out," but how crime is failing to pay.

Direct Talks Did It

Wide World

Franco-Italian Rapprochement

Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France at the Conclusion of Their Historic Meeting in Rome.

Franco-Italian Co-operation In Politics Looming

Rome Agreement Is Followed by French Diplomats Going to London

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The move toward settlement of the European situation which is taking Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval to London at the end of this month is a direct result of the successful meeting of the latter statesman with Signor Mussolini in Rome, Jan. 5. Continuation of the negotiations for bringing Germany back to the League, with the delicate question of meeting Berlin's demand for arms parity, together with the French scheme of guarantees which will secure the status quo in Austria and in Eastern Europe is presumably the purpose of the forthcoming meeting.

From the visit of M. Laval to Premier Mussolini in Rome there certainly resulted some sort of a rapprochement, the practical value of which is not yet fully determinable. But the mere fact that the French Foreign Minister went to Rome to see the Italian Premier was seen as a long step toward peace and security. But just how was that agreement of world importance?

Ever since the war, there has been an estrangement between the two principal Mediterranean powers, with unfortunate results on the Continent.

It is well to insist on the fact that the condition of a rapprochement cannot be the settlement of a number of subsidiary colonial questions in Africa. These things are relatively unimportant, though there has been a tendency to represent them as vital.

What is involved is very different and much more essential, namely, the pursuance of similar aims in European policy. Is this correlation of the efforts of the two nations possible?

Judging by the communiqués following the home meetings, France

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Canadian Buffalo Received in Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAINWRIGHT, Alta.—The Canadian Government's gift of four buffalo from the great herd at Wainwright National Park, to Poland, has been received by President Moscicki, according to word received here, at an elaborate ceremony in the Spala National Forest not far from the summer home of the President.

There is now said to be only one remaining herd of wild buffalo in Europe. The four Canadian bison will be placed with the remnants of these European bison to form the nucleus of a herd which it is hoped will increase to the same extent as have the Canadian buffalo now roaming the Alberta plains. It is stated that the Canadian buffalo have adapted themselves well to the new climate which is similar in many respects to their old home.

Poland is the eighth country to receive gifts of buffalo from the Dominion, as previous shipments of Canadian bison have been presented to South Africa, New Zealand, England, Australia, France and Belgium.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Jan. 17, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 4, 5, 6, 7
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Sports—Page 8
Financial—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Weather 2
Events Tonight 2
Radio Time-Table 2
Christian Science Radiocasts 7
The Home Forum 9
"Good is more contagious than evil" (With Russian Translation)
The Young Folks' Page 12
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Drys to Campaign In Every Corner Of New England

Stress Put on Education of Youth—Control Left Out of Program

In line with a national drive over a five-year period to build a strong defense against the growth of the liquor traffic under repeal, temperance forces of New England will launch a community program on Feb. 17, directed primarily toward youth education through the schools, the homes, churches and radio.

This information, obtained today, indicates a return of dry forces to the old and tested machinery of education. Greater efficiency was forecast by temperance leaders, because of the experience gleaned from the prohibition era and the greater facilities such as the radio for disseminating education.

Already the gavel is raised which, when descending, will send lecturers into every nook and cranny of New England, inaugurate special classes for the training of competent temperance workers and weld into a single unit, heretofore disjointed community action against the evils of drink.

Co-operation of Agencies

Supporting this drive being sponsored by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, stronghold of the dry movement in the United States, are former members of law enforcement agencies, antisaloon leagues, church and civic leaders, and educational departments of states and communities.

The movement, striking more deeply than the combined efforts of wets and drys to develop workable laws for controlling the liquor traffic, would repel the growth of the drink habit, first, by educating youth and second, by getting behind federally-propelled programs such as housing, which promise to provide improved environments in which to bring up young America.

Improved Citizenry

As outlined by Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., the five-year program of the organization is specifically to deepen the spiritual life of the temperance union itself by regular recourse to prayer, to oppose liquor by a campaign of education, information and advertising, and, finally, to develop an improved citizenry by teaching the mechanics of government and upbuilding individual character through the social activities of organization.

All of these enlarged activities are aimed to curb the liquor traffic, founded, according to Mrs. Ropes, upon ignorance and lack of adequate national consideration for the problems of youth. Part of the local campaign will be the distribution among your people of thousands of copies of a syllabus in alcohol education with a foreword by Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, describing the effects of alcohol on the morals and health.

Steer Clear of Control

In explaining the professed policy of the temperance group to steer clear of any implication in the movement to legislate control of the liquor traffic, Mrs. Ropes declared: "It is our sole province to remove the causes of drunkenness, not to reclaim the drunken."

"Our organization has taken a distinct stand for total abstinence. Repeal has not altered that stand. Public opinion must be kept aroused against accepting liquor as a necessary evil, and this is the work that we have to do while awaiting the big reaction that will come when the public becomes convinced that control will not control the liquor traffic."

League Backs Bolivian Case In Chaco War

Embargo on Arms Due to Be Enforced Against Paraguay Alone

Change in Bolivia

Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless

GENEVA, Jan. 17—Bolivian acceptance of the Assembly's conditions to cease fighting, and Paraguay's virtual refusal, have compelled the League's Chaco advisory committee to decide:

First, that on Feb. 24, three months after the vote on League recommendations, Bolivia will have the right to wage legal war on Paraguay.

Second, that the war waged by Paraguay on Bolivia is now illegal.

Third, the embargo on arms to Bolivia must be raised and at the same time enforced on arms as to Paraguay.

These are inescapable consequences of the situation, it is argued here. The League turns embargo on both sides into a sanction on one side. In addition, financial and economic sanctions are envisaged by the Secretariat, which in the opinion of responsible officials would, if applied, have the effect of ending the war in two days.

Bolivia Expected to Yield On Major Point in War: Paraguayan River Outlet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Reliable information which has reached Chile from La Paz, the Bolivian capital, through diplomatic and semi-official channels, indicates impending changes in the foreign policy of the inland republic so far as it concerns the great struggle for an ocean outlet.

How far this coming change has been and is yet to be determined by the fortunes—or misfortunes—of the Chaco war cannot be gauged, but it seems safe to declare, judging by the guarded reports which have dribbled through "A.B.C." chancelleries, that the necessary "change of heart" has already been effected.

In one word, if portents are read aright, Bolivia is on the verge of reconcentrating its diplomatic energies on obtaining an outlet via the Pacific Ocean, thus implying an early abandonment of the struggle for a river route to the Atlantic. This would be a virtual admission that the Chaco conflict, with all its sacrifice, had been fought in vain.

Oil Field Threatened

It is still hoped—the high command is certain—that the Paraguayan advance into Bolivia proper, at and beyond Villa Montes, may be checked, but it is recognized in both civil and military circles that, even if a serious reverse is now inflicted on the adversary, there is no possibility of fighting a way through and maintaining a permanent line to the Paraguay River.

Meantime, while the Bolivians are immersed in one gigantic national effort to "resist the invader," there is a definite danger of losing a substantial part of the very territory which contains the oil for whose piping route the war was begun.

For whatever Bolivian statesmen and spokesmen may say on the subject of "territorial revindication

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Mrs. Ferguson Retires as Texas Chief Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 17—Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson is still "Ma" Ferguson, but she's no longer "Governor" Ferguson. She stepped out of the Governor's office and the Governor's mansion Tuesday and turned things over to her successor, James V. Allred, concluding her second term as chief executive of the nation's largest state.

But on her way out she stopped long enough to tell the Legislature it ought to pass a sales tax and repeal the Dean law, which prohibits the sale of liquor.

Citing the total prospective deficit in state funds at the end of the current fiscal year, Aug. 31, 1935, amounting to $15,329,182, she called the lawmaking body's attention to the imperative necessity for tapping some new source of revenue. She pointed to the following deficits: General revenue fund, $9,442,822; available school fund, $703,576, and Confederate pension fund, $5,181,783.

She said that under the economies her administration had practiced a reduction of $5,578,696 in the state deficit had been made.

"Let me call attention to the fact that in view of the deficiency in the various funds now, the debts of the State cannot be paid without exceeding the constitutional rate now permitted to support the various funds," she said. "Even if present ad valorem values were maintained and the people were able to pay their taxes promptly, the receipts would not be sufficient to take care of the obligations of the State within the constitutional limits."

Declaring that she has given the matter much thought, the retiring Governor proposed a plan that she believes will be "less hurtful to the taxpayer than any other plan which I have heard suggested."

Old Age Pension And Insurance Plan Introduced In Congress And Indorsed By Roosevelt For Immediate Passage

For a More Abundant Life

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, Jan. 17

FOLLOWING is a summary of the provisions recommended by the President's Committee on Social Security:

Old-Age Pensions

A three-part system proposed: (a) a national system of compulsory contributory insurance; (b) federal subsidies to states to help pension aged outside insurance system; (c) voluntary old-age annuities.

(a) Of these the first would be financed by a pay-roll tax, ultimately reaching 5 per cent (in 1957), one-half deducted from employees' wages. Nonmanual employees receiving $250 a month or over are exempt. The tax will be collected by revenue stamps and distributed through the Post Office. Pensions begin at 65 years and will ultimately be 10 per cent of average of monthly wages, plus 1 per cent for each 40 weeks over basic 200 tax weeks.

(b) The Government will subsidize states under the second part of the system to an ultimate extent of $125,000,000 annually.

(c) Voluntary old-age annuities will be set up with the Government issuing certificates to a maximum maturity value of $9000.

Unemployment Insurance

An ultimate 3 per cent pay-roll tax is proposed on all employers with four or more workers, designed to encourage compulsory state unemployment insurance laws. This tax will be remitted to employers in so far as they contribute to unemployment insurance funds under state laws. An added incentive of a federal subsidy, ultimately reaching $50,000 a year, will be allocated to states to aid in administering systems. Insurance details will be left to states, but with strict federal standards. No worker will be disqualified from benefits because he participates in a strike.

Aid to Dependent Children

Federal subsidy of $25,000,000 annually to be allotted on dollar matching (50-50) basis with states through federal emergency relief administrator.

Other Federal Subsidies

(A) Maternal and child health—$4,000,000 annually allocated on "need-population" basis, by Secretary of Labor.

(B) Care of crippled children—$3,000,000 annually.

(C) Aid to child welfare services—$1,500,000 annually.

(D) Public health—$10,000,000 annually ($2,000,000 to bureau of public health service; balance to states).

Administration

Three-man social insurance board created in Department of Labor with six-year terms, and salaries $10,000 each; duties shall be to make recommendations, supervise old-age insurance, and voluntary annuities, and aid states in unemployment insurance plans.

Fin Com Enters the Curley Fold

Shoe Wage Schedules Breaking

Watt Declares Cuts Ruinous

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Curley Nears Control

With Charles M. Storey declared personally honest, but nevertheless removed as member of the Boston Finance Commission, that body was today controlled by a majority of Curley appointees and therefore said to be under virtual control of the Governor.

Since the new Curley appointment of Edward D. Hassan cannot legally be confirmed until next week, the commission met today with two Curley men and two opposition members—to consider the publication of further reports on questioned transactions of the Curley mayoralty régime.

Meanwhile, Christian A. Herter, House Republican leader, declared that the Finance Commission, if it is to be composed of "Curley dummies," might as well be abolished.

"The commission is legally intended to be a nonpartisan board," he said. "If it is to be of any use to the people, it must be kept out of politics."

Mr. Herter said that his bill for a legislative commission to continue the investigation of the Finance Commission into the tunnel land takings, will not be voted on along strict party lines.

"As soon as hearings start on the bill, it will be evident to the man on the street that he has a right to know what is being done with his money behind the scenes. This will force both Republicans and Democrats to see the need for delving further into this Finance Commission inquiry.

Other commentary on the outcome:

Former Lieutenant Governor Bacon: "This is gang rule on Beacon Hill. If there is any righteousness left in this community, which is not cowed by strong-arm tactics, now is the time for it to assert itself."

Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, anti-Curley commission member, who was ousted as chairman by the Governor: The issue goes before the Supreme Judicial Court next Tuesday, when my petition will be examined. The laws of the Commonwealth say that the Governor and the Executive Council may remove a member or a chairman only where there is "cause."

Joseph J. Donahue, dismissed commission member: "I meet with Mr. Storey and Judge Kaplan today to consider what action should be taken. The case in the Supreme Court will put us on public record as opposing the high-handed removal procedure. My dismissal was railroaded through without my having an opportunity to clear myself of the charges."

It was generally agreed by all anti-Curley forces that the removal procedure will be brought to public attention by all possible means.

Shoe Wages Drop

The entering wedge of pay cuts, driven yesterday at Haverhill by workers to stave off the flight of a shoe factory, today had split into the wage levels of Salem and was threatening to invade Lynn.

An eleventh-hour agreement of Salem Shoe Manufacturing Company workers, last night, averted the removal of that company to Milton, N. H. It called for 15 per cent lower piecework rates, with the exception of women workers whose cut is to be 7 per cent. About 250 employees were involved.

At Lynn, a similar crisis approached when the Gold Seal Shoe Company, largest of Lynn manufacturers with 1500 workers, threatened to move at once to Newburyport — where yesterday's new schedule of Haverhill rates went into effect. An emergency meeting of both parties and of city officials will be convened, probably tonight, to consider following the lead of Haverhill workers with a pay cut.

The Haverhill workers' action, it was generally admitted, may have set off a whole package of firecrackers throughout the entire shoe trade, which may even light another fuse leading to the textile industry. With a few manufacturers having

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Thrift of Benjamin Franklin Finds New Definition in 1935

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Benjamin Franklin, whose ideas made him brain truster No. 1 in the old days, might get quite a philosophic shock if he visited Washington on this, his 229th birthday.

Up in the rare book room of the Library of Congress he'd find his "Poor Richard" sayings done up in tooled leather, and highly valued.

But across the street in the Capitol, this advocate of "inculcating industry and frugality as a means of procuring wealth and thereby securing virtue" would be pretty sure to hear about "spending" and "the 30-hour week."

From yellowed leaves of his almanacs he might read again his advice on how to beat the hard times of 1756:

"When you incline to have new clothes, look well over the old ones and see if you cannot shift with them another year, either by scouring, mending, or even patching if necessary. Remember a patch on your coat and money in your pocket is better and more creditable than a writ on your back and no money to take it off."

But he'd find a different sort of broadside if he took a whirl down Pennsylvania Avenue past his aging statue, and stopped at the new and splendid "Benjamin Franklin station," an air-conditioned post office named for him as first postmaster general under the continental congress.

Beside the thrifty postal savings window, "Poor Richard" would see this placard:

"To property owners who wish to finance repairs, alterations and improvements under the terms of the National Housing Act. The better housing program opens the way to better living for you. Repairs, alterations and improvements may now be financed at low cost. If you have ready cash, use it. If not, responsible property owners can now borrow on favorable monthly terms. Every property owner who puts men to work and creates a demand for building material and services will find himself repaid many times in personal as well as community benefits."

And Franklin might top off his 229th birthday by trailing past his own bust on an east room mantelpiece along with the hundreds invited to the White House reception to the judiciary; shaking hands with a President whose first name is his own last.

Report of President's Committee on Economic Security Puts Burden on Industry With Co-operation by Employees

Also Provides for Voluntary Federal Annuities for Those Able to Save Some

Unemployment Assurance Provides for Maximum of $15 a Week and Age Awards of $30 a Month With Benefits for Dependent Mothers and Children

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Blueprints for the structure of social security which the Administration proposes to build around individual Americans, from helpless children through the working years of adults to the retirement income needed by the aged, were officially released today.

The definite program of action submitted to Congress embodies unemployment insurance running to as much as $15 a week, old-age insurance to reach $30 a month, and benefits for dependent mothers and children.

The first year's federal contribution is estimated by the President at $100,000,000, but in the main the program is to be "self-sustaining" by a pay roll tax ultimately reaching 3 per cent, 2½ per cent of which will come directly from employees' wages. The full burden of the tax will only be reached 20 years hence, and in 1936 the total would be only 2 per cent.

Thus opened the second broad phase of the New Deal—the permanent protection of people stranded by economic vicissitude, regardless of business cycles and prosperity ups and downs.

Threefold Drive Opens

To render the program effective a threefold drive on the hazards which beset the unprotected was launched: The report of the President's Committee on Economic Security; a message from the President himself, and actual legislation introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York.

It is the long-awaited program of social insurance which President Roosevelt promised to Congress on June 8, 1934, and upon which several groups of experts have been working ever since.

The assurance and insurance plans, revolutionary for the United States, are none the less regarded as conservative when compared with social projects in effect in many other countries. They come a quarter of a century after Great Britain took long steps down the same road.

And they are picayune compared to the projects for insurance or pensions proposed by Dr. Francis F. Townsend, with his $200-a-month-to-all-over-60-who-will-accept-it, or Senator Huey P. Long's "every man a king" program.

What Program Provides

These different forms of protection are proposed:

Compulsory unemployment insurance to be paid for by employers through a pay roll tax.

Compulsory insurance against poverty-stricken old age, for wage earners and small-salaried workers, to be paid for by employers and employees on a 50-50 basis.

Old-age pensions for the needy aged who could not be covered by the compulsory insurance, to be paid for by the federal and state governments.

A voluntary federal annuity system for those who would not be included in the compulsory plan and who could afford to save for their old age out of incomes larger than those to be affected by the compulsory plan.

Large federal grants to states for aid to needy and sick mothers and children; extension of the public health service.

President Urges Quick Action

The basis for these plans is made clear in the committee report, from which the President's message and the Wagner bill were derived. Here, under 10 points, the guiding lines of national policy are laid down.

President Roosevelt urges that these plans be put into effect with the minimum of delay. He declares they are cautious and considerate of the rights and responsibilities of the states, likely to appeal "to the sound sense of the American people."

He urges the Congress not to attempt the impossible—an evident reference to proposals like the Townsend plan—as well to social insurance of the orthodox brand but on a larger scale than the projects today proposed.

Perhaps most important, the President lays down three essential safeguards to all social security schemes:

Three Essential Safeguards

They must be self-sustaining, except for the money necessary to get them going.

Except for old-age insurance, actual management must be left to the states, under federal standards.

The Treasury of the United States must preserve the credit structure of the nation by retaining federal control over all funds.

Cost of initiating the different forms of protection is estimated by the President at $100,000,000.

"We pay now for the dreadful consequences of economic insecurity, and dearly," he concluded. But the governmental share in the actuarial structure would increase with the years, particularly in respect to old-age payments, until 1980, the social security committee was forced to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Wagner Declares Social Program Is Based on Business

Introducing Legislation in Senate, Says It Embodies Bold Step

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Introducing the President's social welfare legislation in the Senate today, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York declared "we are venturing into a region that hitherto has been practically unexplored by the National Government in this country," and added:

"This bill embodies a step forward that is almost unparalleled in its boldness and scope."

Along with the omnibus bill, which included the various social security projects, Mr. Wagner issued a summary of the bill, in which he gave a simplified version of each phase of the plans as a whole, he said:

"These proposals are built upon the Gibraltar of business common sense. Unemployment insurance is cheaper than relief because preparedness is superior to planlessness. The focus of attention upon the scientific treatment of unemployment should diminish that evil just as life insurance has lengthened the need the span of the average life."

"And in an age where the displacement of men by machines has become an ever-present technological threat, it is certainly desirable to substitute instead the displacement of the elderly worker who is entitled to a rest by the younger and stronger man who is entitled to a job.

"There is not a single dictate of business judgment that has been neglected in framing this legislation."

"The day has passed," declared Senator Wagner, "when the wealthiest nation in the world can remain the most delinquent in its treatment of the most pressing of all social problems."

He pointed out that while most of the federal money is to be allocated to the states on a dollar-for-dollar basis in maternal and child welfare work there was sufficient flexibility "to safeguard the poorer localities which are unable to help themselves."

"If one contrasts the economic security bill with the public apathy toward the unfortunate that predominated a few years ago," he said, "he finds it hard to realize that he is still living in the same world." He concluded:

"We are breaking the ground for a structure in which economic wisdom and humanitarian impulses shall be blended in perfect proportion to protect millions of our citizens."

Fin Com Enters the Curley Fold

Shoe Wage Schedules Breaking

Watt Declares Cuts Ruinous

(Continued from Page 1)

dramatically proved that the threat of removal to unorganized labor pastures will work, and bring on worker acceptance of cuts—a general wave of such threats hung over the industry.

Said Ernest N. Hood, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, speaking at Salem yesterday: The industry is under terrific pressure from the processing tax and high NRA wages on the bottom, and from the refusal of the public to buy at high prices, from the top. Squeezed between the two, it was indicated, Massachusetts textiles might similarly be compelled to force lower wage agreements.

Watt Decries Wage Cuts

As to the policy of cutting wages and prices to compete with out-of-state concerns, Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, said today that someone should "be the Moses to lead the workers away from the belief that they will gain from it."

"Prices and wages must be pegged," he says, "otherwise employers from other states will begin to cut and the Massachusetts manufacturer will find the price cut right out from under him. The worker will find his job cut right out from under him as well."

"The employee is only aiding and abetting the employer who always wanted to cut wages anyway," said Watt. "This should end!"

Beverly Up in Arms

North Shore's Beverly, its shoreline dotted with beautiful estates, was up in arms today. Its people looked across the water to Misery Island, a quarter of a mile from West Beach, and imagined how that spot would look crowned with oil storage tanks.

For the Coastal Oil Terminals, Inc., had applied for a permit to erect such tanks. And Beverly's prominent families could imagine nothing worse than oil tanks on Misery Island. Surely Beverly's lovely coastline should be kept residential and beautiful.

The oil company, however, said that the tanks would not be unattractive, and that they would mean $10,000 worth of more taxable property for the town. But a mere figure of $10,000 fell on unhearing ears of many whose estates individually probably represent from $50,000 to $250,000 each.

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge was outspoken. He saw Beverly residents, mostly socially prominent summer people, moving away from the town and taking with them much of its livelihood. Then he produced a list of protesting home owners that read like an extract from the social register.

The actual test comes tonight when the application of the oil company will be heard at a public hearing before the city council. By that time more protesting residents will be lined up. For today the whole North Shore was flocking to unite against this commercial threat to its beauty. And it felt sure that its protests would prevail with the city council.

Labor Aids Mill Workers

Organized labor is shouldering some of the responsibility for supporting workers in Stockbridge, thrown out of jobs by the liquidation of the Hamilton Woolen Company textile plant.

Labor unions have been openly saddled with the responsibility for the plight of the former workers, having called the strikes that preceded the closing of the mill. By carrying much of the relief burden, it was said today, they now prove that they are not "hit and run leaders."

It was also reported that labor eventually will be exonerated of full responsibility for closing the mill. It would have had to liquidate anyway, industrial analysts have said, and the strike was merely taken as the appropriate occasion.

Did Murphy Want Work?

At 2 a. m. yesterday morning Harold Murphy, 28, and jobless, waked from his sleep at the Wayfarers' lodge. A man next to him was telling of a job in Portland, Maine, that was open. Murphy had only checked in the home the night before. But he was off to Portland, he said.

"Sorry," said the superintendent, "you can't go, because your clothes are in the fumigator. You'll have to wait until morning."

The wayfarer said nothing but went back up stairs.

When the superintendent went up in the morning Murphy was gone. He had only his shoes, his nightshirt and glasses. The temperature outside was 20 above. The police were notified. But no trace of Murphy was found.

Last night at 11 o'clock, the door at the Lodge opened. In walked a figure with a battered fedora on his head, a mackinaw around his body. But from beneath that mackinaw protruded a nightshirt, finished off by barelegs and shoes.

"Where have you been!" exploded the superintendent. "I went to Portland," said Murphy. "I was going to get that job if it was still open. I went down to the market district and climbed on a truck going to Portland. It wasn't a bad ride. When I got there, I found the job was filled. But the man gave me this hat and Mackinaw and a ride back here. Now, where's my clothes?"

Mr. Murphy had made a case for convincing argument against those who say that unemployed men don't want to work. But he had not been conscious of it.

Somerville Still Seized

With a rough estimate that 200 illicit liquor stills are operating in Greater Boston, Federal officials were proceeding toward the second step in a complete roundup of bootleg activities. Their first step came last night, with the capture of a 600-gallon still in Somerville, and what was described as a "most modern distillery."

The raid followed a score of arrests made during the last few weeks throughout northern New England. These were small offenders, largely persons carrying the Greater Boston distillates to outlying towns. With last night's raid, however, federal agents turned to the "big fellows."

Bills Number 1891

All known records of petitions for legislation filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives were shattered when 1891 bills were docketed for consideration by the 1935 session of the Legislature at the deadline for the filing of bills last night. The previous record was 1716 bills in 1914. These are bills filed in the House alone and more will be added to this number as the Rules Committee passes on certain measures filed late.

In the Senate the record was also smashed when 428 bills were filed against 233 in 1934. The large number of bills filed is due to the extention of the filing period from last Saturday until yesterday, due to the fact that the Senate was unorganized.

A great number of the bills filed affect insurance companies, compulsory automobile insurance, and public utilities.

Play Ban Still On

Mayor Mansfield and Police Commissioner Leonard today voted to continue the ban on Sean O'Casey's play "Within the Gates." They made up a two-thirds majority of the Boston Censor Board. The third member, Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster declined to vote, saying that on legal grounds, the board should have waited until the play came to Boston, and should then have acted upon it.

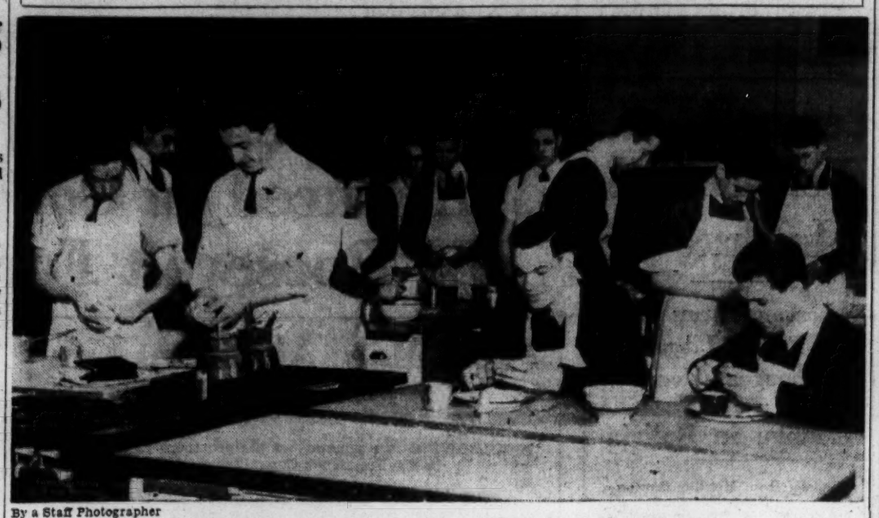
The Shubert Theater continued to prepare a suit against the city, on the ground that tickets had been sold and arrangements made on the understanding that the play would be acceptable, wtih deletions.

Contest in House

The first contest over an alleged election fraud went into the second day of its hearing today before the House Committee on Elections. Former Republican Representative Cyrus C. Rounsville challenged the right to a House seat of Democrat J. Dolan Hathaway, on the ground of fraudulent counting and recounting in the Fall River district.

If the Republicans succeed in wresting this seat from its Democrat incumbent, a whole series of similar contests may be touched off. Already, two contests in the Senate are awaiting hearing—involving possible changes in the delicate balance of power there.

Training for Chefs—or for the Home?



By a Staff Photographer

Class in Cooking for Boys in Medford, Mass., High School

Boys of Medford High Cooking Class Can Flop an Egg With the Best of 'em

Boys can still be boys, even though they cook. If you don't believe it, ask the members taking a course in "camp cooking" for boys in the domestic science department of the Medford High School. The class is one of the few of its kind in the country, but is important enough to be catalogued in the Department of Education at Washington.

The cooking class is really the result of the efforts of some boy students several years ago. Miss Katherine Baker, head of the domestic science department, in an assembly address outlining a course in cooking for girls, apologized to the boys present for taking up their time on a subject which she thought would not interest them. She added, however, that many of the best cooks in the country were men.

Following the assembly, she was approached by several boys who persuaded her to give them instructions in cooking. They felt if the country had good men cooks, they could use more. And so Miss Baker enrolled the boys in her class.

A good cook, of course, should know how to set a table. And so this was included as part of the course. The boys at first had somewhat of a difficulty in expressing what ideas they had in epicurean symmetry, but it didn't take long to teach them how to lay the plates and knives as artistically as the most up-to-date hostess.

Miss Baker has graduated many good cooks since the class was inaugurated. And often she welcomes them into her office and hears how they have made out in their culinary endeavors. A student recently reported to Miss Baker and said that he actually worked his way through college as a result of his knowledge of cooking. He hired an apartment and took four men to board.

Domestic science is no longer something exclusive for girls. And further proof of this is Miss Baker's determination to give a sewing class for boys soon.

Briefs

With the weather man promising not much more than four inches of snow in the present storm, Christopher J. Carven, Boston's public works commissioner, today ordered out 120 plows. However, no outside help is needed, he said.

* * *

One hundred students of the Boston high schools today placed a wreath on the statue of Benjamin Franklin, which stands in front of City Hall. This act celebrated the 229th anniversary of the birth of this Boston citizen who played such a great part in American liberty.

* * *

The Emergency Campaign fund swelled to a total of $384,321 by noon today. Governor Curley gave out a statement, before leaving for Washington, heartily indorsing the campaign and asking State employees to give all they can.

* * *

Gov. James M. Curley was named president of the board of trustees of Massachusetts State College—a position always held by the Governor—at the annual reorganization meeting held yesterday.

* * *

Car Owners in Rhode Island riding with their chauffeurs cannot recover damages from the chauffeur after an accident, ruled Superior Court Judge Charles A. Walsh, in a suit, reported by the Associated Press, where an owner had sued his chauffeur for $20,000.

* * *

The tracing of a drug export from the State of Rhode Island to New York City has brought state officials, according to the Associated Press, to instigate a state-wide survey to determine in just which areas of the State the drug, hashish, is grown.

* * *

G. Victor Sammet of Newton Center, president and treasurer of the Malden Industrial Chemical Company, was named as a director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, says the Associated Press. The company showed that about $127,000,000 of new insurance was placed last year.

* * *

Threatened with mill closings, 1000 citizens of West Warwick, R. I., met last night, discussed ways of preventing mill shutdowns which would throw 1200 out of work. Simultaneously, labor officials here denounced the Southbridge, Mass., mill shutdown as a political coup, says the Associated Press today.

* * *

Ice-filled waters, threatening the Millville (Mass.) dam, today, have been subdued by 100 highway laborers working desperately and successfully to patch up dam leaks, thus saving 75 homes from being flooded, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

The state budget will be submitted to the Legislature on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, when Governor Curley will make his address to the combined Legislature in the House chamber.

* * *

Scott M. Loftin, president of the American Bar Association, last night told students at the Harvard Law School that success in the profession of law gained by underhanded methods was not success. He assailed the loose code of legal ethics of the present day and pleaded earnestly for a higher sense of honor among the coming legal generation.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in Newton Center Woman's Club House, Center Street at Beacon, Newton Center. 7:45.

Theaters

"THE LOVES OF CHARLES II" (Plymouth). Cornelia Otis Skinner. 8:30.

"IOLANTHE" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. 8:15.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," adapted from Francis Yeats Brown's book, with Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone, Richard Cromwell, Daphne Pollard featured in stage revue.

EXETER—"One Night of Love." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "She Had to Choose."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Sinclair Lewis's "Babbitt," with Guy Kibbee. Fenway, 1:09, 3:49, 6:29, 8:59. Paramount, 10:14 a. m., 12:46, 3:28, 6, 8:42. Also "Secret Bride."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Educational shorts and colored Walt Disney cartoon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

KEITH'S — "Evergreen," with Jessie Mathews. Musical comedy with music by Richard Rodgers. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MODERN—Bing Crosby in "Here Is My Heart." 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:40. Also Zane Grey's "Home on the Range," with Jackie Coogan.

ORPHEUM—"The Night Is Young," with Evelyn Laye and Ramon Novarro. Music by Sigmund Romberg. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE — "Broadway Bill." Race horse story, with Myrna Loy and Warner Baxter. Mickey Mouse in "The Dognapper." Colored travelogue showing Zion Canyon.

SCOLLAY—"Father Brown Detective." 12, 3:05, 6:20, 9:20. Vaudeville.

BOSTON—Richard Arlen in "Helldorado." 10:16 a. m., 1:11, 4:11, 7:11, 10:11. Vaudeville.

UPTOWN—"Kentucky Kernels." 2:39, 5:33, 8:27. Also "Behold My Wife."

TREMONT—"Gallant Lady," and "I Cover the Waterfront." 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Rodeo," cowboy pictures; "Why Mules Leave Home," cartoon; American History series; "Hail Columbia"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UNIVERSITY — "College Rhythm." 3:28, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Lady By Choice."

STRAND—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." 1, 3:36, 6:52, 9:48. Also "Dude Ranger."

Music

CHARDON STRING QUARTET — Victor Polatschek, assisting artist. All-Brahms program. Brattle Hall, Cambridge. 8:30.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Trade School for Girls, 58 Fenway. 7:45.

ERA GREATER BOSTON CHORUS—Frederick Lamb, conductor. Boston Athletic Association, 80 Exeter St., Back Bay. 8.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture by Donald D. Wyman: "Color in the Garden." 8.

ARENA — Hockey: Cubs vs. New Haven. 8:30.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS — Second lecture in series by Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. Mahogany Room, Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—"A Philosophical View of Robert Browning's Works," talk by Dr. Delbert Moyer Staley. Music by trio. 298 Commonwealth Ave. 8:15.

FLETCHER SCHOOL—"The Philippine Situation," lecture by W. Cameron Forbes, Ambassador to Japan in 1931-32 and Governor-General of the Philippines in 1909-13. Goddard Hall, Tufts College. 7:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture by Bradford Williams: "The Preservation of Beautiful Historic Places in Massachusetts." 8:15.

CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture by Barnum Brown: "Fifty Million Years Ago Giant Dinosaurs Roamed the Earth." Movies show reconstructed dinosaurs in the act of roaming. 7:45.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Athletic Night. Mixed entries in squash racquets, badminton and swimming exhibitions. Also polo, badminton and bowling movies. 6:30.

Tomorrow

Music

FANEUIL HALL—Free concert by ERA Band. Noon.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Greek Art. 11 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture by Prof. Eugen Rosenstock-Husay: "Off-hand Solutions." 5.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE—Sponsored by Boston University School of Education. Begins at 4:15, continues through Saturday. 29 Exeter St.

Ice Cream Rivals the Pickle in Variety But Vanilla Still Holds Popular Favor

It was cold in Boston today. A perfect day for a meeting of ice cream manufacturers. The setting was complete with plenty of ice and a blizzard thrown in besides.

The New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers always meet in the winter. They are of course too busy in the summer. They are observing their silver convention this year.

Yesterday at a founder's luncheon at the Copley Plaza, at which some of the oldtimers in the ice cream business were present, the day of the hand-turned freezer and three flavors was recalled.

There were 30 present at the luncheon who have been in the ice cream business for more than 25 years. It was recalled how ice and salt played a most important part in the early ice cream industry. It was used to freeze, pack, ship and keep the cream. Today no ice nor salt is used by the large plants.

F. A. Carroll, president of the association, said that few people realize when they purchase a quart of ice cream or partake of a sundae, that they are directly benefiting the dairy farmer. Ice cream is a dairy product and any increase in ice cream sales reflects directly on an increased market of cream for the dairy man.

It was interesting to the old-timers to scan the list of new ice-cream flavors, the number of which has increased from three, that famous triumvirate of the early days (chocolate, strawberry and vanilla), to nearly 50 flavors today, ranging from macaroon, peanut brittle, date nut pudding, to peppermint, butter pecan and caramel.

Speaking at a business session yesterday, Robert C. Hibben, executive secretary of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, said that the ice cream industry in the New England states enjoyed an increased business in 1934 compared with 1933. According to the association's monthly sales index for wholesale ice cream plants for the first eight months of 1934, ice cream sales were 14.22 per cent above 1933.

Oh, and by the way, vanilla is still the most popular flavor. Twice as much vanilla is sold than any other flavor.

Building Increases in Flint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—Increasing building activity in Flint is indicated in the report of the city Department of Public Works and Utilities for 1934. Permits issued in 1934 totaled 2202, as compared with 1110 in 7933, and 950 in 1932. The value of the work covered by the permits increased to $762,275 as compared with $382,000 in 1933, and $260,000 in 1932.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered as second class matter November 28, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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HUDSON SEAL COATS Northern Dyed Muskrat $183.
CARACUL PAW COATS Finest Quality $115.
HALF PRICE COATS:
3 American Broadtails $37.50
3 Caracul Paw - - $75
4 Natural Muskrats $137.50
6 Lapin Coats - - $45
4 Kid Caraculs - - $125
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Turner Wears Lion-Skin Coat As Gracefully as Leo Himself

With Blue and Tan Uniform, It Seems to Go With the Personality of Speed Flier Who Adds So Much to the Drama of Great Flight

Wearing a lionskin coat is entirely characteristic of Col. Roscoe Turner, America's speed flier and second-placer, with Clyde Pangborn, in the MacRobertson London-to-Melbourne speed race last year. It is the sense of the dramatic, symbolized somehow by this coat, which pervades everything he does and seems to typify his career.

Colonel Turner was in Boston yesterday as a guest of the Rotary Club. Scheduled to fly here in the plane in which he and Clyde Pangborn flew from London to Melbourne he slipped in by the midnight train. The Boeing's engines were being tested at Hartford and Mr. Pangborn was held in New York by civil proceedings. Grateful to the company which had generously provided him with a plane Colonel Turner is making personal appearances over the country in behalf of United Air Lines in return. Swiftly he sandwiched in appearances at M. I. T., a talk at the University Club about his Australian flight, and an appearance at Loew's Orpheum Theater before departing last night in a bus for Hartford.

Watching the huge bulk of this flier coming through a hotel doorway one has the sense of a person who might have captured the lion himself. The animal's paws are used as pockets and the buttons are in imitation of the creature's eyes.

The rest of his uniform completes the illusion and effectively dramatizes the man. Picture a military garrison cap with the initials "R. T." upon it, a poilu blue tunic with "R. Y. T." buttons, and a huge wing emblem pinned on it, a belt with a huge square buckle with the same wing insignia, grayish-fawn breeches, huge brown leather cavalry boots and the lion's coat with its gigantic mane forming the collar, and you get a reason for the backward glances as he moves along the street.

He Dramatizes Flying

Couple the uniform with a lopling gait, a booming voice of Mississippi accent, huge hands that engulf your own in a handshake and you get an idea of his physical size which by some peculiar alchemy he has translated to his achievements.

The dramatic has always been a commanding consideration in his career. No desk for him after the World War. A desk couldn't hold him. Instead he became successively a lion tamer in a circus, a stunt pilot, wing walker and parachute jumper.

His selection of Hollywood for a home is another facet of his dramatic sense. In a city overrun with personalities he was bound to make himself known there even above the clamor of publicity which is part and parcel of Hollywood. Thus he appeared in an aviation picture "Hell's Angels" and was in various capacities as an adviser to the firms in aviation matters. It is easy to imagine him forming an airline, as he did in 1929, but not sticking to a desk job as its president.

When he was aerial advertiser of a west coast oil company he began to tote a lion around with him and induced the company to make this animal's head its trademark. It is amusingly fitting that this lion since grown up, and, conceivably, a dangerous pet, follows Turner like a kitten and laps his face like a dog when taken up.

Pangborn Got Ride After All

Needing money badly for the coming MacRobertson race, he induced Vincent Bendix to offer a special purse and extra prize for a transcontinental speed race, after he was unable to compete in one the day previous, as calmly won the newly offered prize which he added to his fund for expenses in the Australian race.

Clyde Pangborn had intended to enter the MacRobertson race himself but was unable to raise the necessary money. It was characteristic of Turner to take Pangborn on as a co-pilot in an adventure which did redound to the glory of the United States since an American plane placed second and Turner and Pangborn were the only Americans to be in at the top when the race ended.

Colonel Turner will be off on a lecture tour of the United States in several weeks. But it is hard to imagine him tied down to this routine but it is necessary if he is to have the money to once more soar aloft to new fame.

His eternal restlessness to be off again on more flights is revealed by the four flights he already has in mind. None of them perhaps may solve any burning question on aviation but each is attention compelling.

New Ship for Turner

Engineers are now drafting a new low-wing monoplane for Turner in which he will attempt to take away the speed record now held by a French flier. This plane is being designed to achieve a speed of 400 miles an hour. Very few so-called world flights, Mr. Turner says, have actually gone around the world at its greatest circumference. He is planning, therefore, a flight around the earth at the equator to dramatize more effectively the geography books' statement that it is an "imaginary line running around the earth at its hottest point."

Asked if he contemplated entering the proposed French race from Paris to Saigon, French Indo-China he said "maybe." He proposes to make a round of the South American capitals in another flight within a time limit of a week.

Last, but not least, is a contemplated "rim" flight of the United States. Flights whose ultimate value will be questionable but which nevertheless are "good copy."

His desire to be "good copy" is Colonel Turner's naïve and frank recognition that he is America's No. 1 speed flier. Coming from his own lips it is surprisingly easy to believe. Aviation, he thinks, is a spectacular business and must be carried on the shoulders and spotlighted by a spectacular few.

Regardless of what may be said about him on the ground, his record in the air must inevitably place him among those spectacular few.

He Dramatizes Flight

Drawn by Le Pelley — Col. Roscoe Turner

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

"Southeast storm warnings ordered 9 a. m., Sandy Hook, N. J., to Eastport, Maine. Disturbance of marked intensity moving rapidly east northeastward over lake region will be attended by east and southeast gales today, shifting to westerly and diminishing over south portion late this afternoon or early tonight and over north portion tonight."

Boston and Vicinity: Snow, turning to rain by early afternoon, continuing into early evening, clearing early tonight; warmer, lowest temperature about 34 degrees tonight; Friday fair and colder; below freezing; strong southeast shifting to westerly winds and diminishing tonight.

Maine: Snow this afternoon, possibly changing to rain late this afternoon or tonight; warmer tonight; Friday generally fair; colder in the west portion; colder Friday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow, probably changing to rain this afternoon, ending early tonight; warmer tonight; Friday generally fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow, changing to rain this afternoon, followed by generally fair weather tonight and Friday; warmer tonight and colder Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: East and southeast gales, shifting to easterly and diminishing over the south portion late this afternoon or early tonight and over the north portion tonight, and overcast weather with rain or snow over the north portion tonight; Friday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	25	Minneapolis	0	20
Bermuda	54	64	New Orleans	68	76
Chicago	26	46	New York	34	34
Denver	28	42	Norfolk, Va.	44	44
Helena, Mont.	-8	14	Philadelphia	34	36
Jacksonville	56	76	St. Louis	32	66
Kansas City	28	66	San Francisco	48	54
Los Angeles	48	58	Washington	32	34
Miami, Fla.	70	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 17.
B—Maximum Jan. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:02 p. m.; height, 8 feet.
Friday, 10:13 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 30 degrees above zero; minimum 14 above.

'Gas' Station Worker Connects Hauptmann With Ransom Money

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 17—John J. Lyons, New York City gasoline filling station employee, today identified Bruno Richard Hauptman as the man who tendered him a $10 gold certificate, one of the Lindbergh ransom bills, on Sept. 19, 1934.

The State moved toward completion of its case against Hauptmann with presentation of the story of the finding of the body of baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.

William Allen, Negro laborer, related the story to the jury in Hauptmann's trial. It was he who found the body of the baby down in a thicket by a roadside a few miles from the Lindbergh home.

His discovery ended a two months' futile search by the father, who paid $50,000 ransom and hurried over land and sea and through the air in vain effort to get back a baby he hoped was alive.

The kidnaped baby passed on of a fractured skull, the physician who performed the autopsy testified.

The autopsy report was considered important to the State's contention that the baby was killed beneath the window of the Lindbergh nursery as it fell with the kidnaper from a breaking ladder.

1935 Cotton Output Fixed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Cotton production for 1935 was fixed today by Secretary Wallace at 10,500,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Parents and Teach-	Loretta Lee, songs.	Talk, Fred Hoey
5:15	Agricultural report..	ers Congress	Male quartet	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Juvenile sketch...	"Jack Armstrong".	Varieties: Jack
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake..	Book talk	Brown's Orch.
6:00	Louis Paul interview..	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Ferdinando Orch.	sketches; music.	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	soloists; orchestra	Haymes Orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor".	"Lum and Abner"	Speakers; music
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Himber Orchestra.	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Gems of Melody";	Jack Smith; orch.	"Just Plain Bill".	"Irish Echoes"; so-
7:30	chorus; orchestra	After Dinner Revue	Nick Lucas; guitar	loists; orchestra
7:45	"Joe and Bateese".	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Spiritual Singers.	Vallee Varieties:	Hour of Charm: vo-	ERA Orchestra
8:15	"20th Century Ideas"	Sophie Tucker;	cal ensemble; or.	Popular law talk
8:30	Daniels Orchestra.	dramatic sketch;	Forum of Liberty:	ERA Orchestra
8:45	Vocalist; piano duo.	Reis and Dunn.	speakers; music	World Wide Forum
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Stevens Orchestra.
9:15	dramatic sketch	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist	Organ recital
9:30	"The Future of the	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	Le Paradis Band
9:45	NRA," network spkrs.	Voorhees Orch.	his Pennsylvan-	News Service
10:00	"Melodic Strings,"	Paul Whiteman's	ians; pianist;	Jack Fisher and
10:15	concert orchestra	Music Hall: Helen	girls' glee club.	his orchestra
10:30	"The AAA as a Recov-	Jepson; chorus;	Renard Orchestra.	Talk, Sen. Wagner.
10:45	ery Measure," talks.	soloists	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader.
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; reports.	News Service	Jack Little and his
11:15	Fairchild Orchestra	NBC organist	Alexander Orch.	orchestra
11:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Emerson Gill and	Talk, H. G. Leach.	Perley Stevens &
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	Freeman Orch.	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; dramatizations of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program; speakers.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: "Last Week Abroad"; speaker.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:15 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, "St. Louis Blues"; musical and dramatic program.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue: Bob Hope, comedian; James Melton, tenor; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, Vivienne Segal, soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "The March of Time"; dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker and company; Gabrielle Delys; Belasco Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Emergency Campaign Parade; talks; popular variety program.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; May Robson; Dick Powell; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black's Orchestra and vocal ensemble.
10:30 WNAC, "The O'Flynn"; operetta; soloists; players; orchestra.

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PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW ... LAMB STEW ... BEEF LOAF

Moran Announces Rules Committee For State Senate

Important Group to Consist of Four Republicans, Three Democrats

The Massachusetts State Senate took on its first semblance of organization today when President James G. Moran announced his first and most important committee.

As chairman of the Committee on Rules, Senator Moran appointed D. W. Nicholson (R). Other members are Samuel H. Wragg (R), Joseph R. Cotton (R), James C. Scanlan (D), William F. Madden (D) and Joseph White (D). These, with Senator Moran (R), make the party alignment of this major committee four Republicans to three Democrats. Last year there were six Republicans and one Democrat.

Senator Moran stated that the other committees would not be announced until tomorrow. This means that no business will be taken up in the Senate until Monday. This is the longest delay in legislative organization known in the history of Massachusetts.

The Republican State Committee met late today to elect a new chairman. It was predicted by John Richardson (R) national committeeman, that Vernon W. Marr of North Scituate will be the successful candidate.

Former chairman George A. Tarbell of Lincoln, a representative in the state Legislature, resigned because of the pressure of his legislative duties. This left no candidates in the field except the one put up by Mr. Richardson, whose choice of chairman has generally meant election.

Apparently it is the wish of the Republicans to ward off criticism that the committee is being run from State Street. At least they have so indicated. Former Lt.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon was understood to wish some one outside the Republican State Committee to act as state chairman, but according to reports was unable to find anyone to run.

Snowfall General Over Northern Part Of United States

By the Associated Press

Snow and sleet storms moved eastward across the United States today.

In New York City a snowfall followed by rain made the streets treacherous. The sidewalks and streets of Buffalo were covered with ice because of a falling temperature.

Along the Pacific coast, a snow storm was reported sweeping down from the far Northwest, while Kansas and Oklahoma were covered with dust blown up from the Texas panhandle.

The mid-West was for the most part under a coating of ice which slowed down traffic almost to a standstill. St. Paul, Minn., reported six inches of snow, with a cold wave on the way.

West-bound airplanes out of Chicago were grounded because of low visibility and sleet and ice in the West.

Meanwhile the cold wave developing in Minnesota was spreading, and continued snow and rain were predicted for the East.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. Loss

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The annual report of A. G. Spalding & Bros. for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1934, shows a net loss from operations of $672,301 compared with a loss of $1,962,002 for the preceding 12 months' period. Net sales were $12,738,997 compared with $11,061,376.

Convicts Captured After Breaking From San Quentin Prison

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

SAN QUENTIN PENITENTIARY, Calif., Jan. 17—Three convicts who survived the gunfire of police posses may pay with their lives for two brief hours of freedom, peritentiary officials said today, as they investigated yesterday's prison break.

Russell Straight, 35, leader of the quartet, was killed. Clyde Stevens, paroled convict who is said to have supplied the guns used in the flight, was trapped with four companions on a desolate island early today.

According to Julian M. Alco, acting chairman of the Prison Board, the penalty of the gallows faces Alexander Mackay and Fred Landers, 27.

In a scuffle of prison officers with the convicts, Warden James B. Holohan was seriously injured. Two of four members of the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, kidnaped as hostages, were wounded.

The prison was outwardly quiet today, but guards were taking precautions against another outbreak in the institution where 6000 prisoners are crowded into space designed for half that number.

Illinois Robbery Frustrated

LA SALLE, Ill., Jan. 17 (AP)—Swift punishment was planned today for three surviving members of a quartet of bank bandits who "shot it out" with armed posses. They were taken after an attempted robbery of the Leonore (Ill.) State Bank.

State's Attorney Elmer E. Mohan announced he would go before the grand jury on Monday to seek indictments against the trio.

The bandits killed a bank official, Charles Bundy, and Sheriff Glenn Axline of Marshall County, and wounded three others, one of their own number destroyed himself just before the capture, one fell wounded and the other two surrendered.

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Job Insurance: U. S. and British

Will Democrats Unseat Cutting?

Johnson Enlivens Court Debate

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Congress was in full swing today with the President's social security message to digest and the World Court issue spurring the oratorical experts of the Senate to new heights of emotional expression.

Other developments of an intensive day covered a wide and varied range of subjects from prospects of a sharp jump in new security issues to the income tax problems of one James Walker, former Mayor of New York City.

* * *

British and United States Plans: The President's new unemployment insurance schemes are difficult to compare with current British systems because so many of the details in the American program will be left to the respective 48 states.

In Great Britain compulsory insurance covers some 12,000,000 persons, and the American plan should include 25,000,000, it is believed. In England the average family benefit is estimated to work out at about $6.50 per week. Under the British scheme, employer, worker and government contribute about equal amounts or about 15 cents apiece per week in the case of an adult male worker.

In American an ultimate 3 per cent pay-roll tax will be assessed on employers and maximum compensation of $15 per week is taken as a preliminary actuarial basis. Speaking very roughly, a figure about twice that of the British seems to be in order.

* * *

House of Cards: The thin end of a wedge—that—unless deflected—may definitely separate President Roosevelt and the Progressives, upon whom he leaned heavily during his first year in office, put in a surprising appearance today.

Notice was filed with the Senate on behalf of former Representative Dennis Chavez, contesting the election of Senator Bronson Cutting, Republican-Progressive, New Mexico. The Democrats have the votes to unseat Senator Cutting, who was elected by a very narrow margin, but it would be over the violent opposition of the Progressive group. A national political sensation of new proportions would be produced.

Yet the political generalissimo, Postmaster General James A. Farley, said privately the other day: "Bronson Cutting isn't elected yet!"

Thus is extreme partisanship destroying the third-party contacts which President Roosevelt painstakingly built up for over a year, which led to all sorts of predictions about a new American political alignment. In Washington it is asked if that house of cards is finally coming toppling down.

* * *

World Court Debate: Hiram Johnson delivered his attack on the World Court yesterday in the Senate and the press correspondents enjoyed the forensic spectacle as always. The Californian is an eloquent orator and his passionate utterance yesterday made up for everything of fire and emotionalism which the rather perfunctory speech of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, in behalf of court entry, lacked on the day before.

Mr. Johnson stood at his desk with legs slightly apart, double-breasted coat unbottoned and poured forth an ejaculator on-demnation of foreign entang ts in good ringing style. "Let r orget Europe's difficulties, Europe's fears, Europes's war!" was the keynote of his speech.

* * *

Releasing Frozen Money: Forecasts by Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, that recent changes in registration requirements would be followed by a boom in new security issues took on an authentic tone.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey filed notice of an intention to issue $10,000,000 of new capital stock as the first move in a refinancing program which, it is related, will eventually include also the refinancing of $45,000,000 in long term bonds.

Coming so soon after the changes in the registration forms, the announcement led the commission to believe that it had at last been successful in breaking the ice jam in the capital issues market for which it has so long been blamed. Mr. Kennedy enthusiastically predicts that today's first trickle of new financing will very soon broaden into a spring freshet of more than $3,000,000,000 proportions.

Cincident with the commission's satisfaction came an impressive indication that others share its good opinion of itself. The Senate confirmed the appointments of the five members without debate—an incident highly unusual in view of the charges made against Mr. Kennedy by liberals when he was first given the position by President Roosevelt.

Ferdinand Pecora was among those who disapproved of the selection on the ground that Mr. Kennedy was too closely allied with market speculators. Since then, however, the chairman has gained the sunpport of liberals, while conservatives feel that he is doing everything possible to free the security markets from all unnecessary burdens and hindrances.

* * *

Recognizing Mr. Ford: The NRA's bars against government purchases of Ford Motor Company products were let down completely by an order authorizing federal agencies to purchase repair and replacement parts for Ford cars and trucks without requiring submission or a certificate of compliance with the automobile code.

Theoretically there is still an inhibition against purchase of new cars, but actually even that ban has been tacitly withdrawn so that to all practical effect Ford products are once again full-fledged competitors in the market for government motor contracts.

The right to buy new Ford cars was established tacitly and unofficially within recent weeks when the Department of the Interior awarded the contract for a single truck to a Ford local dealer. It was not challenged and the purchase went through regardless of the fact that Mr. Ford has never agreed to sign any certificate of compliance. A certificate by the dealer that he personally observed all code requirements and his unchallenged statement that Mr. Ford is actually complying in all respects even though he refuses to sign, were sufficient.

* * *

Munitions Money: The Senate voted to appropriate $50,000 to the munitions investigating committee in order that it may continue its work during the present session. The committee had asked for $100,000, which would have been double the amount it used from last June until Jan. 1, when its funds were depleted.

Hearings are expected to start again shortly. The committee has announced that it wishes to study especially the activities of banking houses which financed the last war, the ship building and the steel industries.

* * *

Musistics: A "rhapsody in statistics," or "musistics" is what John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, calls his new method of presenting figures to radio listeners.

"We are experimenting to find a musical equivalent to pie charts and bar graphs," Mr. Studebaker explained as he used the piano keyboard in a radio broadcast here to illustrate to his listeners statistics on the American school system.

Letting one note equal 1000 school districts, Mr. Studebaker had his pianist play seven notes to represent the number of city school districts in the United States, seven more to represent town and township districts and five to represent the consolidated school districts. This accounted for only 18,000 of the 127,000 districts. As the pianist slid his fingers the length of the keyboard to represent the 109,000 which are small community school districts, Mr. Studebaker described the American educational picture as "having more generals than privates—more school board members than consolidations to eliminate expense and inefficiency.

"You can't use a pie chart on the air, and radio listeners will not listen to figures," Mr. Studebaker explained. His new method interprets facts to the ear instead of to the eye. Other new techniques to communicating ideas over the radio, he believes, will follow in time.

Standards for Women's Apparel Under Test by Federated Clubs

Dr. Josephine L. Peirce

Hosiery, Washable Gloves, Shoes and Dress Silks Taken Up First

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—The General Federation of Women's Clubs, at the annual meeting of its board of directors here, is laying plans to come to the rescue of American women, who wield 90 per cent of the purchasing power, but find it impossible to determine quality in the common things they buy under present methods of salesmanship.

In co-operation with the United States Bureau of Standards, the federation is having tests made on four every-day items of women's garb—silk hosiery, washable cotton gloves, shoes and dress silk—to determine why they wear out and which kinds wear the best.

Dr. Josephine Peirce, second vice-president of the federation, and a candidate for election to the presidency in June, is in charge of the standardization work. She explained to the women as they saw motion pictures of the bureau's tests that the ultimate goal is to establish a label which club women throughout the country will urge manufacturers to adopt when the product has met Bureau of Standards' test.

Commended by Roper

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, under whose jurisdiction the testing work is conducted, told the women that he was "always pleased to find intelligent women taking sincere interest in so important a matter as standards of quality which extend far beyond the mere style of dresses or length of skirts.

Silk hosiery was the first item on which the federation asked the bureau's co-operation. The tests proved so satisfactory that they have since asked similar work on the three additional items.

Bureau experts told how they had purchased hose in eight different cities and tested them on a machine that stretched them 200 times to a diameter of 21.3 inches and laundered them for 30 minutes to ascertain whether they lost their shape or developed holes. Shoes have been given actual walking tests for the bureau by policemen, postmen, and office workers, as well as a 40-mile walk on a wheel pressing against stone in the bureau's laboratory.

Opportunities Outlined

The social security program presented to Congress today affords a great opportunity for women to work for something worth while, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the club women last night. The proposed federal legislation will allow states freedom to meet their problems as they think best, she explained.

With 44 state legislatures meeting this winter and spring awaiting only word from Washington for guidance in unemployment insurance, old-age security and security for children, Miss Perkins told the board, "it is the opportunity of the women of the republic to press for the enactment of constructive and definite legislation in the coming sessions of the various state legislatures."

Help in Crime Drive

Justin Miller, special assistant to the Attorney General, recommended that the women take part, by scholarship or otherwise, in training for leadership in combating crime.

Pointing out that it is necessary for a proper understanding of the crime problem to give consideration to the causes of crime, the governmental structure for enforcing justice, as well as to the nature and purpose of the law itself and the interrelation of all these with the home, school, church and civic welfare agencies and the environmental conditions of community life, Mr. Miller held that various groups hinder progress by concerning themselves solely with one small phase of the problem.

Building Up Morale

Spiritual development was advocated as a solution of the crime problem by Miss Emily Louise Plumley of Glenbrook, Conn., chairman of American Citizenship. She urged the women to direct their efforts toward the building up of a "stout-hearted public morale which will cause citizens to promptly furnish officers of the law with information that may come to them regarding known fugitives from justice, to give testimony freely in criminal cases and to render jury service willingly."

World Court Supported

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the federation, today dispatched a letter to President Roosevelt offering him the organization's co-operation in getting the Senate to approve the World Court resolution. She told him that 15,000 clubs with 2,000,000 women in every state of the union for the past 12 years have requested adherence to the court.

Mrs. Poole announced that in response to an invitation from the Attorney General she had accepted appointment to the special advisory committee which is to find a way of establishing a national and educational center in Washington for the training of personnel in the field of criminology.

Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, described the use of adult forums in Des Moines to exchange opinions on matters of public interest. "It is most important to continue the strand of knowledge from school into adult life," Dr. Studebaker said. "We try to crowd into a child's school life too many things that will fit him for adulthood."

Holds Out Reward for Aged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's social security message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

In addressing you on June 8, 1934, I summarized the main objectives of our American program. Among these was, and is, the security of the men, women and children of the nation against certain hazards and vicissitudes of life. This purpose is an essential part of our task.

In my annual message to you I promised to submit a definite program of action. This I do in the form of a report to me by a committee on economic security, appointed by me for the purpose of surveying the field and of recommending the basis of legislation.

Commends Committee's Work

I am gratified with the work of this committee and of those who have helped it: the Technical Board on Economic Security drawn rom various departments of the Government; the Advisory Council on Economic Security, consisting of informed and public-spirited private citizens, and a number of other advisory groups, including a committee on actuarial consultants, a medical advisory board, a dental advisory committee, a hospital advisory committee, a public health advisory committee, a child welfare committee, and an advisory committee on employment relief.

All of those who participated in this notable task of planning this major legislative proposal are ready and willing, at any time, to consult with and assist in any way the appropriate congressional committees and members, with respect to detailed aspects.

Conditioned on Actions of States

It is my best judgment that this legislation should be brought forward with a minimum of delay. Federal action is necessary to and conditioned upon the actions of states. Forty-four legislatures are meeting or will meet soon. In order that the necessary state action may be taken promptly it is important that the Federal Government proceed speedily.

The detailed report of the committee sets forth a series of proposals that will appeal to the sound sense of the American people. It has not attempted the impossible nor has it failed to exercise sound caution and consideration of all of the factors concerned: the national credit, the rights and responsibilities of states, the capacity of industry to assume financial responsibilities and the fundamental necessity of proceeding in a manner that will merit the enthusiastic support of citizens of all sorts.

It is overwhelmingly important to avoid any danger of permanently discrediting the sound and necessary policy of federal legislation for economic security by attempting to apply it on too ambitious a scale before actual experience has provided guidance for the permanently safe direction of such efforts.

Warning Against Extravagance

The place of such a fundamental in our future civilization is too precious to be jeopardized now by extravagant action. It is a sound idea—a sound ideal. Most of the other advanced countries of the world have already adopted it, and their experience affords the knowledge that social insurance can be made a sound and workable project.

Three principles should be observed in legislation on this subject. In the first place, the system adopted, except for the money necessary to initiate it, should be self-sustaining in the sense that funds for the payment of insurance benefits should not come from the proceeds of general taxation.

Second, excepting in old-age insurance, actual management should be left to the states, subject to standards established by the Federal Government.

Third, sound financial management of the funds and the reserves, and protection of the credit structure of the nation should be assured by retaining federal control over all funds through trustees in the Treasury of the United States.

Legislation for Economic Security

At this time, I recommend the following types of legislation looking to economic security:

1. Unemployment compensation.
2. Old-age benefits, including compulsory and voluntary annuities.
3. Federal aid to dependent children through grants to states for the support of existing mother's pension systems and for services for the protection and care of homeless, neglected, dependent and crippled children.
4. Additional federal aid to state and local public health agencies and the strengthening of the federal public health service. I am not at this time recommending the adoption of so-called health insurance, although groups representing the medical profession are co-operating with the Federal Government in the further study of the subject, and definite progress is being made.

Uniform Federal Pay Roll Tax

With respect to unemployment compensation, I have concluded that the most practical proposal is the levy of a uniform federal pay roll tax, 90 per cent of which should be allowed as an offset to employers contributing under a compulsory state unemployment compensation act. The purpose of this is to afford a requirement of a reasonably uniform character for all states co-operating with the Federal Government and to promote and encourage the passage of unemployment compensation laws in the states.

The 10 per cent not thus offset should be used to cover the costs of federal and state administration of this broad system. Thus, states will largely administer unemployment compensation, assisted and guided by the Federal Government.

An unemployment compensation system should be constructed in such a way as to afford every practicable aid and incentive toward the larger purpose of employment stabilization. This can be helped by the intelligent planning of both public and private employment. It also can be helped by correlating the system with public employment so that a person who has exhausted his benefits may be eligible for some form of public work as is recommended in this report.

Moreover, in order to encourage the stabilization of private employment, federal legislation should not foreclose the states from establishing means for inducing industries to afford an even greater stabilization of employment.

Pensions and Contributory Annuities

In the important field of security for our old people, it seems necessary to adopt three principles—first, noncontributory old-age pensions for those who are now too old to build up their own insurance; it is, of course, clear that for perhaps 30 years to come funds will have to be provided by the states and the Federal Government to meet these pensions.

Second, compulsory contributory annuities which in time will establish a self-supporting system for those now young and for future generations. Third, voluntary contributory annuities by which individual initiative can increase the annual amounts received in old age.

It is proposed that the Federal Government assume one half of the cost of the old-age pension plan, which ought ultimately to be supplanted by self-supporting annuity plans.

$100,000,000 Needed for Start

The amount necessary at this time for the initiation of unemployment compensation, old-age security, children's aid and the promotion of public health, as outlined in the report of the committee on economic security, is approximately $100,000,000.

The establishment of sound means toward a greater future economic security of the American people is dictated by a prudent consideration of the hazards involved in our national life. No one can guarantee this country against the dangers of future depressions, but we can reduce these dangers.

We can eliminate many of the factors that cause economic depressions, and we can provide the means of mitigating their results. This plan for economic security is at once a measure of prevention and a method of alleviation.

We pay now for the dreadful consequence of economic insecurity—and dearly. This plan presents a more equitable and infinitely less expensive means of meeting these costs.

We cannot afford to neglect the plain duty before us. I strongly recommend action to attain the objectives sought in this report.

President Endorses Social Security Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

conclude, they would be so great that methods of reduction should be sought.

Some Opposition Expected

Although the program is considerably more modest in numerous respects than advance forecasts indicated, it is likely to run into sharp opposition. There are several main grounds of attack from the right:

The tax burden which would be laid on industry to provide a share of funds; the interference of the Federal Government in state affairs, through formation and administration of the insurances, and the fact that labor is not called upon for a contribution to provide unemployment relief.

From the Left, the criticisms are that the insurance is on too modest a scale, that some inflationary project would be preferable, that too much of an initial burden is laid on the general taxpayer, that insurance benefits are too small.

These criticisms seem to leave the proposals very much in the middle of the road. And, apart from the concrete details, the President's committee lays down a number of general fundamentals which will be welcomed widely.

Work Relief, Not Dole

Among them is the declaration that public funds should be devoted to provide work rather than to introduce a relief element into what should be an insurance scheme. Other reassurances are the rigid control which the Federal Treasury is given under the plan, and the committee's insistence that the merit system, not political appointment, must govern the all-important personnel of Administration.

The basic report begins with a pregnant passage on employment assurance, emphasizing that maximum employment is the first requisite in a program of economic security. Thus, the major contribution the Government can make is to stimulate private employment and provide public jobs for those ablebodied workers whom industry cannot employ at a given time.

Work is Made Paramount

This, observers feel, is putting first things first. Work is paramount, and a long-range, planned program of public employment is felt to be the best way to absorb the unemployed who cannot find place in industry. To this end, co-ordination of federal and local bodies is urged to produce as many jobs as possible, not only for manual labor but for professional and self-employed groups of population. Thus the security report integrates with the recommendations of the National Resources Board.

After all possible jobs have been furnished, a back-log of unemployment compensation is called for. This is proposed, to be administered by the states, with assistance from the Federal Government. A uniform pay-roll tax on all industry furnishes the reserve fund, from which industries which have already contributed to state funds can get credits up to 90 per cent.

Maximum $15 a Week

By 1938, it is proposed this tax will reach 3 per cent, but in the previous two years, if economic recovery does not seem to warrant, the figure will be 1 and 2 per cent. Then unemployed will receive a maximum of $15 a week, with the maximum benefit period not over 16 weeks. Exhausting his insurance benefits, a worker would be certified to the authorities as entitled to a work benefit on public projects.

States are permitted to adjust the contributions between employers and employees, determining details for themselves. But they are earnestly urged to enact legislation promptly which will impose a uniform tax on employers, beginning with 1936, and create machinery for participating with the Federal Government.

* * *

Numerous changes with experience are anticipated, but Congress is urged to do its part speedily, so that the 44 states in session in the early months of 1935 may act, and save an additional 12 months of waiting for security.

Meeting Old-Age Security

The problem of old-age security is met by three methods of compensation. Noncontributary pensions which may run to $30 per month per individual, but will be less if the state so decides, are proposed for those now aged or who will not be able to build up an insurance reserve in time.

The age limit is 65. State laws may differ as to qualifications, but the property limit is $5000 and the pensioner's outside income together with what he receives from the Government must not exceed "a reasonable subsistence."

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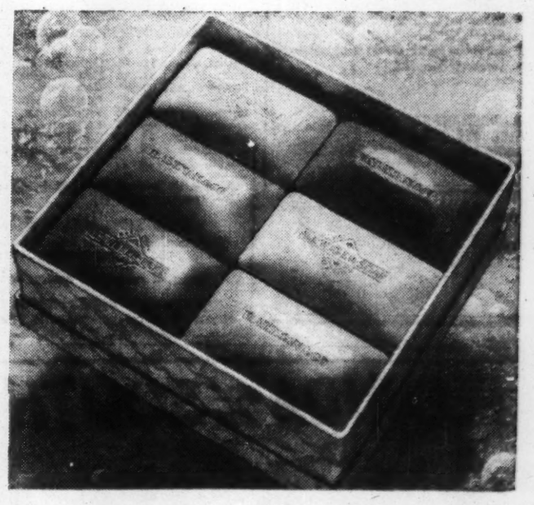

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Reich Insists League Fix Date At This Time for Saar Return; Compromise of March 1 Likely

Germany Sees No Reason to Press Demilitarization of Basin, Since Treaty Already Orders That; Council Thereupon Acquiesces

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 17—France's attempts formally to introduce the question of demilitarization of the Saar which is automatic under the Versailles Treaty and to demand destruction of certain railways and strategic works which were allowed to exist for 15 years under the League administration, have failed, as they seemed bound to. Germany refused to reaffirm the military clauses of the treaty.

In effect Germany remarked that there is no dispute as to the geographical situation of the Saar on the left bank of the Rhine, which is "demilitarized"—therefore, why bring it up?

As for destruction of railways that question was quietly dropped.

Naturally, these difficulties, raised at the last moment, produced an unpleasant impression. It is explained, however, that information received by the French authorities indicated the possibility of illegal militarization of the Sarr and it was thought better to bring up the matter now rather than later. The claims were certain to be rejected by Germany and the Council could only acquiesce.

Germany also declined to agree to the Council's announcing the return of the Saar without fixing the date. It suspected France of wanting to hold up the actual transfer for bargaining purposes. The French deny this.

After long negotiations a compromise was reached proclaiming the date, but making it contingent on conclusion of technical negotiations.

The actual date was likewise subject to hot dispute. The Germans wanted it Feb. 15. In League circles March 15 was favored. Finally the pear was cut in two and March 1 is now envisaged.

The French yesterday sent a note to Germany on the proposed Eastern Locarno pact and Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, also visited Col. Joseph Beck, Poland's delegate, to discuss the question. Maxim Litvinoff was also made acquainted with the contents of the note and he is especially anxious to push negotiations with Poland and Germany. Intimately connected also are the negotiations in accordance with the Rome agreements for a Central European settlement. The council of the Balkanic Entente is meeting here. The Little Entente is active. The Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. Egon Berger-Waldenegg, is due to arrive.

Co-operation Looming For France and Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

and Italy found a common ground and got together to an extent surprising in the light of past history.

Exaggerations

In French diplomatic circles regret is expressed at the exaggerations which preceded and accompanied the much-discussed voyage of the French Minister, and the press of both nations warned against over-optimism. The danger of excessive publicity is recognized. It is easy enough to arouse a momentary enthusiasm, but it is not so easy to maintain it, especially if hopes have been raised too high. There is no surer way of provoking disillusionment than to pretend that all differences and difficulties have disappeared as if by magic, and that was the attempt of many commentators on the heels of the Laval-Mussolini conversations.

The fact is that the Rome visit should have been made long ago, and that enormous significance should never have been attached to it. The only associations of peoples that are solid are the result of slow growth and are based on mutual interest. To expect France or Italy completely to change their policy, at a given moment, is to misunderstand the natural differences in their outlook.

Nevertheless the contradiction in their policy which has hitherto been so remarkable and often disconcerting a feature of Franco-Italian relations, is in some degree artificial. Italy was plainly hurt at the scanty consideration paid to its claims, especially in Asia and Africa and on the Adriatic in 1919. Then along came Benito Mussolini whose doctrines offended French Radicalism. That Aristide Briand made no attempt to come to an understanding with Il Duce merely indicated his sensitiveness to political opinion at home. But this French suspicion of Fascism turned Italy to diplomatic conceptions which singularly embarrassed France.

Revisionism's Champion

Signor Mussolini proclaimed himself for example, the champion of revisionism, while France, chiefly on account of its smaller allies, stood for the status quo. Here were diametrically opposed diplomatic tenets. Italy was led to take up Germany's claim for equality in armaments, while France was reluctant to depart from the treaty. Italy proposed an understanding of the four great western powers, which France, linked up with the Little Entente, found distasteful.

Moreover, the competition of France and Italy was not merely in the realm of ideas. France made treaties with Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia. Italy established a sort of protectorship over Albania, made an ally of Hungary, and proceeded to throw its mantle over Austria. The Albanian move was a challenge to Yugoslavia, the Hungarian move was a blow to the whole of the Little Entente, and the quisi-colonization of Austria aroused widespread distrust.

It is true that the bid for the control of Austria put Italy in opposition to Germany, which desired the forbidden "Anschluss" with its truncated neighbor. On this terrain Italy and Germany are definitely antagonists. The meeting of Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler in Venice last year was intended to establish a compromise—but subsequent events ranged the two countries in more pointed discord.

As to equality in respect to armaments, Italy has long asked for naval parity with France, and had previously affirmed the right of Germany to put itself on the same footing as its neighbors. As for the more theoretical affirmation of the idea of revision—sanctioned by the treaties, in the Covenant of the League of Nations—Italy has taken every opportunity of repeating that thesis.

It seemed quite evident to some followers of the conversations in Rome that either France or Italy must modify its habits of political thought if there was to be genuine collaboration for identical purposes.

There might be expressions of good will on both sides, and a tacit agreement to differ, for immediate practical reasons, but it seemed unlikely that one would subordinate its fundamental principles to the other.

And it should not be overlooked that, on the practical plane, for immediate purposes, there were many things implied in a Franco-Italian rapprochement that could not be easily conjured away in any precise arrangement between France and Italy. France is the friend of Yugoslavia, but Italy and Yugoslavia are potential "enemies." The way to Rome, for France, must lie through Belgrade. If care were not taken the final result of a Franco-Italian rapprochement might be a Franco-Yugoslav rupture. This was a danger which had to be particularly guarded against, inasmuch as Yugoslavia, as is well known, despite protestations of amity with France, has been subjected to serious temptations to place itself by the side of Germany—chiefly for economic reasons. Such a reversal of policy might even have broken the Little Entente, on which France has hitherto relied, or might have carried the other countries of the Little Entente, notably Roumania, to the German side. (France has just had an object-lesson in the case of Poland and Russia. As it drew nearer to Russia, Poland drew farther away from France and nearer to Germany.) It would have been a lamentable outcome of the Franco-Italian negotiations if France had lost Yugoslavia, thereby.

Therefore it was essential that Yugoslavia should be satisfied with whatever is done, and that Italo-Yugoslavian relations shall be improved at the same time as Italo-French relations.

The fierce attack of the Little Entente on Hungarian revisionism was believed by many good observers to be a warning of the impossibility of a settlement—unless there was included a general acceptance, for a period of years at least, of the present constitution of Central Europe. And that, according to more or less official reports, was exactly the agreement finally arrived at. In other words, Italy left the Revisionist Camp for the ranks of status quo.

(This evaluation of the results of the Franco-Italian accord recently reached at Rome, by a special writer for the Monitor, will be completed by an article to appear tomorrow.)

Plebiscite Authority

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Sarah Wambaugh

Europe Pays Homage to Work Of Sarah Wambaugh in Saar

American Adviser Wins Respect of All, Even France and Germany, by Contribution to Assurance of a Fair Plebiscite

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Attention is at last being rightly directed to Miss Sarah Wambaugh, the American expert whose counsels were invaluable in the preparation of the Saar plebiscite.

While every praise is due to the Plebiscite Commission as a whole, and in a wider sense to the Governing Commission and to the international military forces which assured the secrecy and success of the ballot, it is mere justice to say that the United States, in the person of one of its citizens, played an important part in this highly important international event.

The United States has, indeed, figured in one way or another in every European settlement since the war, and on many occasions has rendered remarkable services. One need only mention the presence of Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young in the successive reparations commissions, and the commissioners appointed to supervise the finances of such countries as Hungary.

In Search of Expert

It is therefore in full keeping with post-war practice that Miss Wambaugh should have been chosen as adviser to the Plebiscite Commission. She has written much on the subject. There is nothing in the mechanism of plebisicites—of which we have now had a number of examples—with which she is not familiar. Her books are regarded at Geneva as authoritative; and she was called upon by the League to give it the advantage of her knowledge.

In the preparation of a plebiscite scheduled to be held in Tacna-Arica she was asked to work out a plan. The project was abandoned, but her work was not wasted since it could be applied, in large part, to the situation in the Saar. For the Saar plebiscite a committee of three was appointed. But they were not acquainted with the difficulties that may arise in these votes which have international significance. Therefore they were obliged to turn to Miss Wambaugh, an expert in the field.

Smoothing the Way

That is the reason it was found possible to proceed without a hitch. Everything was done to prevent fraud, which might easily have crept into a ballot where there were, at the beginning, no central lists, and where the voters were qualified not by present residence but by residence of 15 years ago, and where many of them had moved, in the interval, from commune to commune, and even to foreign countries.

It is largely due to Miss Wambaugh that the business was carried through with a quiet efficiency that should leave no room for protests on the part of those who are dissatisfied with the result.

The French, who though nominally interested in the plebiscite have behaved in the actual organization with commendable detachment recognized the abilities of Miss Wambaugh. Special articles have appeared in their newspapers. One of the most striking was from the pen of Pierre Benard, correspondent of the popular journal Paris-Soir. He describes how he saw her, and how he was informed of her name.

French Enthusiastic

"And who is Miss Wambaugh?" he asked.

His friend looked at him hopelessly. "Miss Wambaugh," he said, "is the best-informed woman in the world on the technique of a plebiscite."

"The progress of feminism," he continues, "has accustomed us to seeing woman doing brilliant work in all the professions, but I hardly expected that feminine curiosity would be aroused by the complex problems of a plebiscite. Nevertheless, Miss Wambaugh is a shining example of the contrary.

"She dresses without regard for coquetry, but with a sober and sporting elegance. Moreover, she possesses a touching modesty. If one were to believe her, she is only playing the minor role of a discreet counsellor. However, outside of the prestige which is given her by the fact that she is the only representative of the United States in the official organization of the Saar, her experience in this work makes her a personage who is listened to with respect."

That is the way she was "discovered" by the French, who thereupon became enthusiastic. They attributed to her the constitution of the 900 voting sections, presided over by outsiders—that is to say, not French or Germans or Saarlanders. They credited her with the system which made cheating in the Saar almost impossible. And they were, in considerable measure, right in awarding her these honors, for her unobtrusive but indispensable contribution to the task of the Plebiscite Commission.

So that the United States—whether it will or not—cannot help being associated, through its able citizens, with the reorganization of Europe. It has thus once more been associated with European problems in the happy solution of one in which Miss Wambaugh has "done her part."

Trained Teachers Help Fiji Natives To Make Progress

Report Printed in London Shows Population Passes 194,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The little natives of the Fiji Islands in the South Pacific Ocean are becoming better educated.

Certificated teachers, trained in Government and Mission training institutions, are largely replacing the old type of untrained teachers.

These facts are revealed in the latest report on the progress of Fiji, printed and published recently by the British Colonial Office in London.

Several new group schools have lately been established, and to make sure of further improvements, the natives have levied upon themselves a small education rate.

From the elementary three "Rs," the children can advance to become teachers. Some go on to advanced Government schools and learn practical agriculture. Selected pupils continue on to training schools and Government services.

The report also shows that there were fewer cases taken to the Supreme Court. The figures for 1932 and 1933 show a decrease, between those years, of 18 per cent in native divorce cases, 34 per cent in criminal cases, a slight falling off in civil cases, and no petitions for bankruptcy.

The report also notes indications of returning prosperity. During 1933 the colony's imports were increased by £211,920. The value of exports increased by £26,565. The total value of trade increased to £2,794,795, or £238,485 higher than the previous year.

Another improvement which has been noticed is in the housing conditions of the poorer persons in Suva, the capital. A marked improvement has taken place, it is said, in the bathrooms and kitchens of the lower class dwellings.

The estimated population of Fiji, which has a total area of 7083 square miles—or approximately the same size as Wales—is now just over 194,000. Of these 96,700 are Fijians, 81,000 are Indians and 4800 are Europeans. The rest are mostly half-castes, Polynesians, Rotumans, and Chinese.

Kresel Is Absolved Of Wrongdoing by New York High Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17—Isidor J. Kresel, convicted of having misapplied funds of the Municipal Safe Deposit Company, subsidiary day stands absolved of any wrongdoing by the appellate division of the New York State Supreme Court. Mr. Kresel was disbarred immediately after his conviction on Nov. 27, 1933. He will apply for reinstatement as a lawyer as soon as he has had time to study the appellate division decision, which was handed down late yesterday.

This decision reversed the findings of the trial court and dismissed the indictment. In the decision, Justice Christopher J. Heffernan, who wrote the prevailing opinion, declared that legal guilt "was not brought home to Kresel" and that the evidence did not warrant his conviction. Justice John C. Rhodes concurred for reversal and for dismissal of the indictment in a separate memorandum, while Presiding Justice James P. Hill and Justice F. Walter Bliss were for reversing the conviction and a new trial.

"The offence of which the appellant was convicted involves no moral turpitude," Justice Heffernan said in the majority opinion. "It is undenied that it was based on a transaction which caused injury to no one. No one lost a dollar; no one gained a dollar by the transaction."

Before the collapse of the Bank of the United States on Dec. 11, 1930, Mr. Kresel had had a notable public service career in New York City. When the bank closed he was chief counsel to Judge Samuel Seabury in the legislative investigation of the magistrates' courts. This preceded the joint legislative investigation into the James J. Walker-Tammany administration, which resulted in the resignation of Mayor Walker and the defeat of Tammany by the clean-up forces under the Republican-City Fusion banner in November, 1933. In 1911 he was chief aid to Charles E. Hughes, now chief justice of the United States, in the Hughes insurance investigation. Two years later Mr. Kresel, as counsel for New York State, obtained the indictment of Gov. William Sulzer, and during the Woodrow Wilson Administration he directed the inquiry which resulted in the order for dissolution of the packers' "trust." These, however, are only a few of the highlights of his career as a lawyer.

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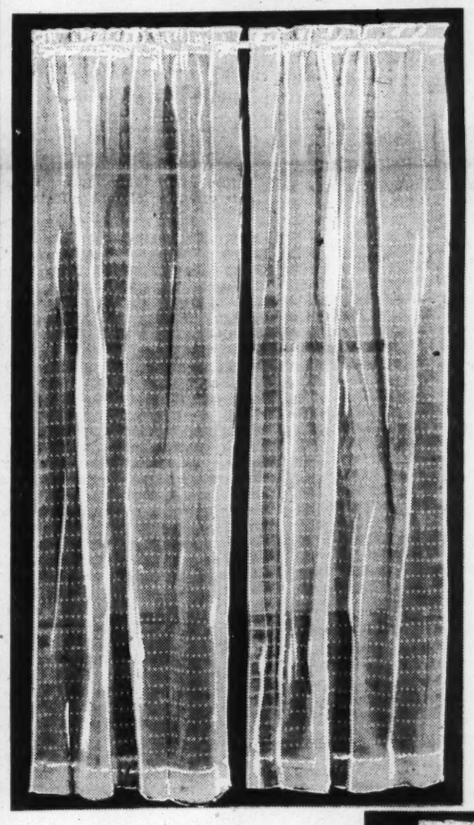

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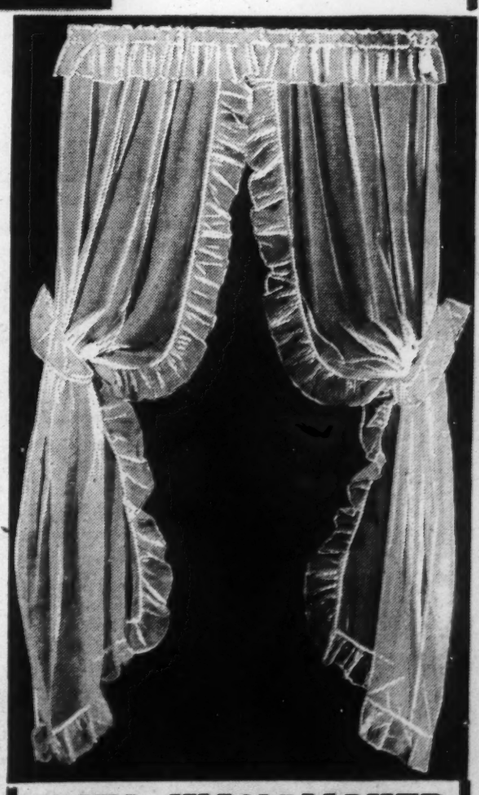

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Weekly Latin-American Article

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 17—As the sun comes over the Andes tomorrow morning, Lima, the home of kings, the city of bells, will wake to begin the celebration of the 400th anniversary of its founding by the Spanish conquistador, Francisco Pizarro. The ortnight's festivities actually begin tonight with a colorful birthday eve parade in which allegorical floats will be a feature.

Already the Buenos Aires ballet has arrived in town and has given its first performance at Lima Municipal Theater. The round-robin tournament for the South American soccer title has also begun.

Tomorrow, the actual anniversary of the city, a monument to Pizarro, the gift of Mrs. H. Rumsey of Washington, will be unveiled; distinguished visitors will be entertained at a Rotary Club luncheon; and various parades, street dances and other public spectacles will take place.

Bells of Many Tones

Lima, built along the banks of the river Rimac, has invited the world to come and visit. Lima, with its prestige of age and once the center of Spanish authority in the New World, asks its friends to come see its modern smartness, its ancient buildings, and its bells, pitched high and low, with tones ranging from the tinkle of convent chimes to the great, booming sounds from the cathedral tower.

For 13 days the city will celebrate: festivities, inauguration of public works, and dedication of churches and statues. Crypts in the cathedral and in the churches of Santo Domingo and El Sagrario will be officially opened. The first stone of the Avenida Lima will be laid. New gardens will be ready for inspection.

A continuous round of entertainment awaits everyone who drops in upon this city of 400,000 inhabitants. All who come may not of course stay in the modern, comfortable hotels looking out upon busy plazas or upon quaint streets where buildings overhang sidewalks. But the lack of hotels need not stand in the way ease for there will be quarters, neat and hospitable, ready for those fortunate enough to enjoy the courtesies that Latin-Americans press upon visitors taken into their homes.

Education Conference

In this atmosphere of gayety a more serious note is being struck by the International Hispano-American Feminine Conference on Moral Education, which began its sessions yesterday.

To roam the city during the celebration will be something never to be forgotten. The Government Palace is open—the palace that once housed Pizarro. The shops are ready—shops fronted with stone arcades and filled with the costumes of Ancient Peru or the dresses of modern Paris. The almost hidden street corners dusty with legends where visitors may browse and try to picture all that took place four centuries ago are there for the seeking.

The "City of Kings!" That was the name given to Lima in honor of the Spanish monarchs. Little is there now to recall that day in 1746 when an earthquake undermined the streets, destroying churches, and monasteries with their paintings, lamps and gold vessels, arches and cloisters. Only four minutes time was needed to wreck much which years have seen fashioned. But Lima refused to be disheartened. The courage handed down from Pizarro belonged to its citizens, and out of the tragedy rose the modern capital.

Tropical Fruits and Flowers

Lima is of the tropics. Its fruits and flowers are of those lands where the sun shines white. "There is neither cold nor heat. There is no rain," someone has written. The River Rimac, where the city begins, flows by under indigo skies which top the Andes Mountains. Thunderstorms in the valleys are unknown: on the icy tablelands above, "lightning rips open the mountain sides."

Four hundred years ago, Francisco Pizarro, lean and tireless Spanish explorer, trailed down across the Andes Mountains to find a site for a capital of the vast empire he was building. Ahead of him had gone Indian messengers, who, coming upon a village along the River Rimac, reported back that a location had been found.

Pizarro had already conquered the city of Cuzco, principal place of the Indian monarchy. But Cuzco was far removed from the Pacific Ocean and not well suited for commercial purposes. The desirability of a location more centrally situated had long been apparent to the Spanish adventurer, and so it was that the River Rimac was chosen, less than two leagues from the sea.

Pizarro was a native of Truxillo in Spain. The period of his birth is uncertain. Presumably it was around 1471. Little, however, is known of the year or of his early days, but, as he grew older, his imagination was captivated by tales widely circulated about the New World, history relates.

He was first heard of in the western hemisphere during 1510 when he engaged in unfortunate expeditions from the island of Hispaniola, now Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Next, he was known to have associated himself with Balboa and was among the first Europeans to see the long-sought southern ocean. Later he crossed what is now the Isthmus of Panama and trafficked with the natives along the Pacific coast.

Finally, in 1526, he, with two other explorers, framed a famous instrument, coolly carving out and partitioning among themselves an empire of whose extent, power, and resources they had no precise knowledge. That empire was Peru. History relates, from then on, of his conquests and search for the enormous wealth of the Inca nation. History narrates of his death by assassination, June 26, 1541.

All Peru acknowledges the perils this man braved, the hardships he patiently endured, and the incredible obstacles he overcame to achieve what he did.

Scenes Which Greet Visitors to Lima's Fourth Centennial

Upper: Keystone. Lower Left and Right By I. Green From Gendreau. Inset: Wide World

Commerce and Rich Architecture Recall Ambitions of the Capital's Founder, Francisco Pizarro

Upper—Callao, the Port of Lima, Six Miles From the Capital. Inset—Maj.-Gen. Oscar Benavides, President of Peru. Lower Left—The Torre Tagle Palace. Lower Right—Statue of Simon Bolivar.

League Backs Case Of Bolivia in Chaco

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Gran Chaco," the war was started because the oil—the richest in South America—cannot be piped over the Andes to the Pacific. It must go by the Atlantic route.

Atlantic Route Barred

Therefore, while Bolivia naturally would be glad of either, she preferred to fight for the Atlantic route. If Paraguay should occupy the rich oil-bearing territory of eastern Bolivia, then the latter country would have no oil to pipe; but there is no question of the Paraguayans being able permanently to hold this land far from the home centers of power and industry, although they are perfectly sure that the Bolivians will never venture again to smash their way through the jungle path to Asuncion.

It seem plain, therefore, that the Bolivians, while mobilizing their last defenses in a supreme effort to obtain some kind of military victory, have concluded that their own "sovereign route" to the Atlantic is forever barred. They have been seriously reflecting on the position of late.

Turns Toward Pacific

Even supposing Paraguayan opposition could be battered down, back of that country stands Argentina which, it is known, will not permit Bolivia to get through. When the bitter memories of the war are erased there is a possibility that diplomatic negotiations will assure the landlocked republic of a pipeline or other facilities for transport through Paraguayan and Argentine spheres of influence, but these will always be dependent on cordial relationships between the neighboring states.

Harassed and war-weary, Bolivia is turning her eyes once more toward the Pacific. Nothing officially has been said—not even breathed—so far, but it is not very difficult for anyone in touch with Latin American chancelleries on the western side of the Cordillera to realize that something is afoot.

The change has vital implications for Chile and Peru, especially the former country, though it would be idle to deny that Chilean diplomats are unaware of the straws in the wind. They may already be aware of the part their country will be expected to play in the "new deal."

Diplomatic Flutterings

Ominous paragraphs are appearing in the metropolitan and provincial press of both Chile and Peru and there is a fluttering in the embassy and legation dovecotes—strange at this time of the year when diplomats usually fly to seaside resorts or mountain spas to escape the summer heat.

There is, of course, no suggestion that Bolivia would dream of trying to force the issue of an outlet with either Chile or Peru. But she has weighed up all the political and economic factors and has decided that she must concentrate on the Pacific.

For one thing she reflects, somewhat tardily, that oil is still only a potential export while tin, which is the basis of her foreign trade, must necessarily be shipped via the Pacific. Tin is one of the few products that has yielded successfully to a measure of international control. Its price has been maintained at a reasonable level and Bolivia is enjoying a gradually increasing participation in the world quotas. The recent investigation in Washington revealed that Bolivia is becoming a more and more important factor in supply—a vital factor, it was said, so far as the United States is concerned.

Politically, also, it was always apparent, long before the nation was precipitated into the Chaco war, that the west coast republics were more favorably disposed to Bolivian aspirations than those in the east. Since the Tacna-Arica settlement of 1928 there has been a much better feeling between the three countries, though Bolivia was keenly disappointed because the American suggestion of a territorial strip to the coast for her between Chile and Peru was not acted upon when her two neighbors settled their differences themselves.

Stutz Motor Car Co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—A special stockholders meeting of Stutz Motor Car Company of America has been called for Jan. 28 to vote on a resolution authorizing ratification of a loan to be secured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the execution of a mortgage not to exceed $50,000 in favor of the RFC.

Byrd Men Had Narrow Escapes From Crevasses of Polar Ice

Roping Sledges Together Saved Them and Their Dogs, Hanging Over 60-Foot Wall, on Recent Trip of Geological Exploring Group

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, Jan. 16 (Via Mackay Radio) (AP)—Some 350 nautical miles advanced on their journey to the Queen Maude Range, the three men and dog teams of the geological party which have just returned, narrowly escaped disaster in a 60-foot crevasse, they revealed.

Quinn A. Blackburn, leader of the party which reached a point within 160 miles of the pole itself, said they struck a series of dangerous crevasses after battling 60-mile-an-hour winds, and all but lost men, dogs and sledges in the unplumbed depths of polar ice.

"We had reached the 350-mile beacon," Blackburn said. "East of us the barrier rose gradually. We caught sight of pressure ridges and crevasses just ahead. They looked quite bad and we were persuaded to rope the sledges together as a safety measure.

"A mile beyond the beacon we struck the first of the crevasses. They were mostly blind, although we saw a number of deep open pits. Russell's sledge went in first (Radio Operator Richard Russell of Boston). The trailer dropped in sideways after the lead sledge had safely passed. It took an hour and a half to dig it out.

Dogs Disappear

"A mile farther on, Paine (Geologist Stuart Paine of Dunham, N. H.) was shocked to see his leader and six dogs drop out of sight in front of him. Jack, his leader, had broken through a shallow bridge and dragged the others after him before Paine could brake the sledge.

"The dogs hung in the harness down a sheer wall. We let Paine down on a line and he passed a second one around the dogs one by one and we hauled them to the surface."

Paine took up the story at this point.

"After that," he said, "the going seemed clear. My team was in the lead. A line ran from my trailer to Quin's lead dog and a second line from his trailer to Russell's leader.

"Suddenly I felt a shock on the gee-pole. Before I realized what it meant I noticed with mild wonder that my dogs seemed to be digging in furiously, but instead of going forward were actually being pulled backward.

"Instinctively I grabbed a pole and jammed it into the snow behind my sled. Out of the corner of my eye I noticed Russell doing the same thing. The dogs were straining furiously, too scared to bark.

Down Deep Crevasse

"Blackburn's two sledges had disappeared, and there was Quin scrambling on his stomach from the edge of a big hole that had suddenly opened up under his feet.

"When we got organized we found that Blackburn's sledges hung straight down in a 60-foot crevasse. Having the teams roped together was the only thing that saved them from disappearing altogether. Aboard them were our navigational instruments, geological gear, and a good deal of the man and dog food.

"Blackburn and Russell went down on a line and passed most of the cargo up on another line. When the load was sufficiently lightened we were able to haul the sledges to the surface. It took us seven hours to do it. The wind never let up. It was bitter work."

On Dec. 27 the party found a rock cairn built in 1930 by Dr. Laurence M. Gould of the first Byrd expedition, in which had been placed a cereal can with a note signed by him and his party saying they were the first to set foot in the area and claiming it in the name of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, "as a part of Marie Byrd Land, a dependency or possession of the United States."

Supply Ship Nearer

Capt. Robert A. J. English, commander of The Bear of Oakland, supply ship for the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, notified the base here today he was engaged in an oceanographic survey along the western shore of the Ross Sea.

The Bear of Oakland, he said, probably will reach Little America Jan. 20.

Captain English's report said he found the Ross Sea entirely free of pack ice, but that ice prevented his ship from reaching the strait between Coulman Island and the mainland of South Victoria Land.

The Jacob Ruppert, flagship of the expedition, was under orders to sail today for Little America from Dunedin, New Zealand.

Ontario Shifts Reins Of Farm Loans to Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Government has definitely decided to transfer authority for making loans to farmers to the Dominion, it is announced by H. C. Nixon, Acting Premier of Ontario. Steps to implement the Federal Farm Loans Act, which will displace the present provincial arrangement under the Agricultural Development Board, were under consideration in the conference which reached this decision.

The Province proposes to collect what they can from outstanding loans, it is understood, which amount to about $50,000,000. At the present time the Agricultural Development Board is looking after old contracts, but is making no fresh loans.

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Pioneers Learn Use of Hands

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Homesteaders Constantly Broaden Activities in Use of Handicrafts

America's New Frontier
Fourth of 10 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman

Former Chairman of a Commission Named by the Secretary of Interior to Propose Forms of Government for Subsistence Homesteads Explains, for The Christian Science Monitor, How the Model Subsistence Homes Experiment Compares With the Isolated Cabins of the Old Frontier Days.

Cathedral builders of the middle ages lived in poor sodden huts with no modern conveniences, but they erected towers and pinnacles that are still the wonder of the world.

The modern pioneer of the subsistence homesteads has become inspired to build first a beautiful and durable home for himself and family, and then to raise on the foundation of his new community a spiritual way of life that may if successful go down through history as equal in significance if not in beauty to the masonry monuments of the ages past. One has but to talk to some of the early homesteaders and watch the glow of on inner light in their eyes and cheeks to understand what this new frontier life is doing for some citizens who believed hope had died within them.

And this refreshing fervor I soon discovered has much in common with the craft guildsmen of the fourteenth century. The joy of making beautiful things for their homes and for the community offers spiritual health.

Have Avocations as Well

Many such enthusiastic pioneers my wife and I encountered as we drove through the South, visting subsistence homesteads in the process of construction.

One tall man pulled his long frame into my car and sat beside me for a chat about himself and the building projects as he knew them. He had been a salesman, and then a locomotive engineer, and then—well he was looking for work of any kind without success until at last he was accepted as a homesteader. For eight hours a day he was now working on house building and on road construction for the Government.

But he was even more absorbed in his leisure time craftwork. He and his wife had set out to furnish so far as possible their new home, and he explained that most of his fellow homesteaders were occupied evenings and holidays in the same manner. He pointed out a new building on the border of the homestead project and offered to guide me there for inspection of what turned out to be a weaving shed and woodworking shop.

Ancient Looms Are Utilized

Here we found a curious variety of hand looms worked by women homesteaders under the direction of experts. There were on the shelves a surprising amount of odds and ends, worsteds and linen thread bought at reduced rates from mills. These were being transformed into goods of both simple and intricate design.

The looms themselves were almost as interesting as the workers. Several of them bore the marks of extreme age, and were large unwieldy things, but capable of turning out as fine fabrics as they did in the days of the great grandmothers of the women now working on them. These looms we discovered had been found in neighborhood sheds and attics where they had been for many years unused and neglected.

A woodworking shop for furniture and farm implements had recently received machinery soon to be set up to give the men the same opportunity with lathe and chisel as the women had with weaving machinery. Many of the homesteaders, I found, had worked in the surrounding West Virginia forests, and understood the nature and grains of many kinds of wood.

Handicrafts Prove Popular

Farther north in Arthurdale we found that the handicrafts were even more developed. In most of the 50 cottages now occupied were to be seen the results of artistic fingers. Splint bottomed chairs stood about, solid maple dining tables, ample cupboards with stools for small children gave many a homestead room an atmosphere of refinement and real beauty. In a number of bedrooms stood two-decker maple bedsteads capable of accommodating several children in comfort. On the floors hooked and braided rugs already beginning to show the wear of many feet.

At the Community Center of Arthurdale was found a forge where a trained metal craftsman was teaching classes in wrought iron and forging. There were andirons, hearth implements, candlesticks, brackets and frames for lamp shades. Across the road was a pleasant salesroom exhibiting many pieces of fine handmade furniture and attractive needle work.

We learned that during the spring and summer as many as 50,000 visitors had come to inspect Arthurdale, attracted largely by a critical article in a popular magazine. A large proportion of these strangers carried away with them not only corrected views but also articles of artistic handicraft.

New Fields Being Opened

In Morgantown, 20 miles from Reedsville, there was found a busy furniture factory run as a co-operative undertaking where members of the Mountaineer Craftsmen turn out furniture used in the new homesteads. The movement to enlist an increasing number of men and women in co-operative handicraft pursuits is spreading over the entire West Virginia table-land.

While weaving, needlework, and woodworking are the principal crafts now developing, other fields are opening such as basketry, metal work and fine masonry. Clay of fair quality may soon furnish material for pottery.

House building has already trained excellent tradesmen and has also discovered many incipient artists. A study of interior finishing in the new homestead houses at Crossville, Tennessee, resulted in admiration and even amazement. Outstanding in these homes are fireplaces made from high-grade sandstone quarried on the project, and cut by homesteaders under expert foremen who are artists as well as construction engineers. There is no plaster in these attractive $2000 homes, but paneling in woods cut from surrounding forests and finished in the project sawmill. All material for these low-cost houses is found on the homestead land with the exception of hardware and lime for cement.

Seek Outside Markets

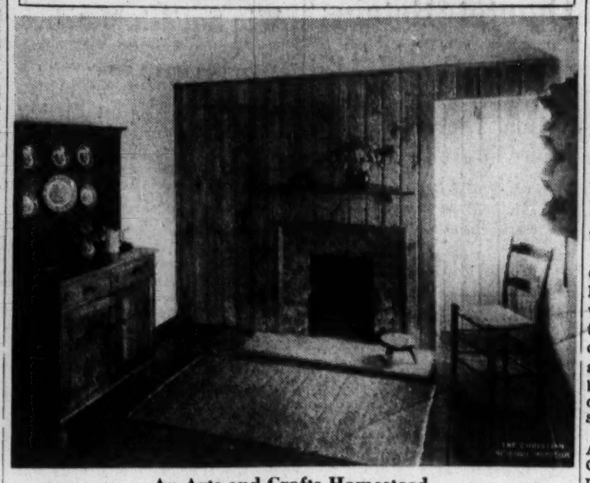
The stone is of such soft and agreeable texture, and of such lovely tints that the homesteaders are beginning to talk of possible outside markets for their artistic carving, especially in connection with fireplaces.

Beside the crafts which are being encouraged by the Mountaineer Craftsmen's Co-operative Association of West Virginia are also the Garden and Canning Clubs all of which have yearly exhibitions and one-room fairs where awards are made for excellence of all kinds of creative work. As the homesteads develop and are completed, these fairs will take place in homstead schools and community centers, as has already occurred in Arthurdale.

A development of these crafts with possible sales outlets in large cities, it is hoped, may result in a cash income sufficient to supplement food crops to the extent of a comfortable subsistence. At present, handmade furniture and rugs of great variety can be secured from Box 156, Morgantown, Mountaineer Craftsmen West Virginia as one method of assisting the Subsistence Homestead projects toward real success.

(The next article will tell about educational plans in the homesteads.)

The Hand Regains Its Cunning



An Arts and Crafts Homestead

Canada Lifts Duties On Fodder Sent To U. S. Drought Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The drought areas in the north-central portion of the United States are to receive, free of import duty, shipments of fodder from the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, under an agreement setting aside the tariff on this commodity, recently signed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

This action followed the recent decision of the Canadian railways to lower the freight rates on the surplus wheat and oat straw and hay which the prairie farmers wished to dispose of to farmers in the drought areas across the international boundary, but which the prohibitive high cost of transportation rendered impossible.

Owing to this joint action of the American Government and the Canadian railways, a transaction of mutual benefit to the prairie farmers and the farmers in the five north-central states, faced with a serious shortage of feed, will be consummated.

It is estimated that some 300,000 tons of surplus Canadian roughage will be shipped across the boundary under this duty-free plan. Large shipments of fodder from the Edmonton district are now moving south, billed through to North Dakota.

British Plan 'Perfect House' For Presentation to Monarch

Royal Provisioners Seek to Encourage Best in Modern Home Construction Through Gift, to Be Occupied by a National Figure

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A house which is to be the most perfect dwelling-place British architects can imagine is to be given to King George on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign at the coming celebrations in the summer.

This house is to be the gift of the Royal Warrant Holders' Association, a society of 1500 traders who supply British Royal households.

Although the house will be called "The King's House," King George will not live there. The occupant will be a national figure, either in art, research, aviation, exploration, or politics, who will be chosen by the King.

The King's House, standing in its own glorious woods on Burhill, Surrey, is planned to embody all that is finest in 1935 building. It will include almost every new labor-saving device.

Plans for the house are at present being secretly drawn up by famous architects in concert. These will be approved or amended by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Then they will be approved by King George himself.

The house will be no palace. It is to be of moderate size, and will not be expensive in upkeep. The accommodation will comprise hall, drawing room, dining room, small study, loggia, three main bedrooms, one dressing room, two maid's bedrooms, three bathrooms, kitchen-scullery, maid's sitting room, cellar, garage and chauffeur's quarters.

A full-size replica of the house is to be shown at the 1935 Ideal Home Exhibition in London in March. Every detail will be on view.

It is hoped that the building of this house will help to raise the standard of house-building throughout the country. It is expected that it may lead to the adoption of a more definite style of home architecture.

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Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs will appear on Thursdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.
Boston — Sundays, 5:15 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7 (short wave only).

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Mondays, Jan. 21, 28 and Feb. 4, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, Feb. 9 and 23, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City — Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Newark — Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Buffalo — Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
New York City—Tuesdays, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
Rochester—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.
Syracuse—Wednesdays, 10:45 a. m., WFBL, 1360kc.
Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.
Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Greensboro — Sundays, Jan. 20, 27, 2 p. m., WIBG, 1440kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona — Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.
Philadelphia—Tuesdays, 6:45 p. m., WFI, 560kc.
Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.
Shamokin — Second Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville — Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Norfolk—Third Sundays, 2:00 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Blytheville—Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.
Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Indiana

Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.
Indianapolis—Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.
Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Des Moines—Sundays, 9:30 p. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Kansas

Kansas City—First Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.
Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.
Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 5:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

Kentucky

Lexington—First Mondays, 7:30 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.
Louisville—Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc; second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.
Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Louisiana

Monroe—Tuesdays and Fridays, 12:45 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.
Detroit—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.
Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.
Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.
Royal Oak—Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1780kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.
Vicksburg—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays, Jan. 23 and 24; Feb. 20 and 21; March 20 and 21; April 17 and 18; May 15 and 16; June 12 and 13; July 10 and 11; Aug. 7 and 8, Sept. 4 and 5, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.
Scottsbluff—First and third Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGKY, 1500kc.
York—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGBZ, 930kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Alternate Thursdays, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc; Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.
Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.
Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.
Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.
Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays, 1 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.
Pierre—Wednesdays, 12:45 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.
Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc.

Tennessee

Memphis—First six week days of each month, 7:45 a. m., WMC, 780kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.
Austin—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.
Corpus Christi—Wednesdays, 9 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.
Dallas—Sundays, 2 p. m., KRLD, 1400kc.
Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.
Galveston—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.
Houston—Sundays, 1 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.
Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.
Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Wisconsin

Janesville—Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.
Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 7:02 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.
Poynette—Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.
Stevens Point—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Jan. 24, 25 and 26, 8:45 a. m., WLBL, 900c.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Far Western States

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m.; Saturday, Jan. 19, in co-operation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.
Hollywood—Sundays, Jan. 13, 20, and 27, 12:45 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.
Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.
Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.
Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour, co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.
San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m.; Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.
Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.
Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc; Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Utah

Salt Lake City—Sundays, Jan. 20, 27; Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24; March 3, 10, 17, 24, 8:15 a. m., KSL, 1130kc.

Washington

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.
Walla Walla—Sundays, Feb. 3, 10, 17, and 24, 5:45 p. m., KUJ, 1370kc.
Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Wyoming

Casper—Feb. 11 to 16, inclusive, 9 a. m., KDFN, 1440kc.
Cheyenne—Fourth Mondays, 7:30 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver — Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 660kc.

Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.
Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

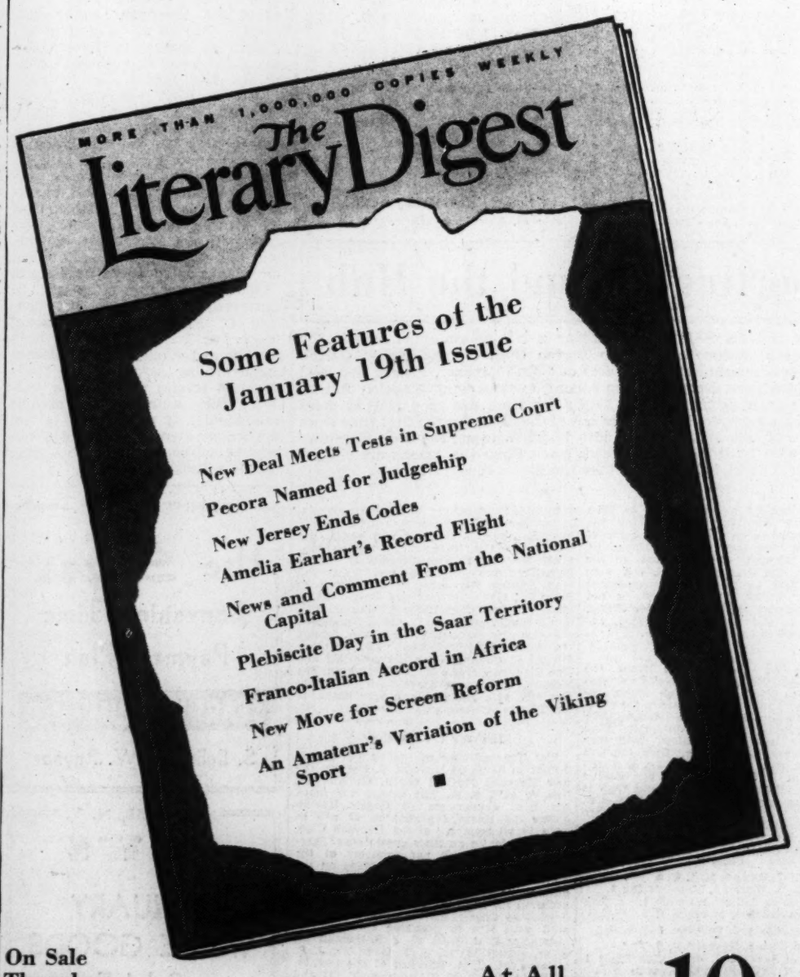
Melbourne — Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

New Zealand

Auckland First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

Impersonal

For readers who want to do their own thinking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Backfield Men Most Prominent Among Captains

Forty-Two Colleges Are Included on List of Gridiron Pilots

Backfield men, as usual, are most prominent among football captains-elect for the 1935 season, according to the list below, compiled recently. Forty-two colleges throughout the United States are represented and as four universities elected co-captains, the names of 46 players appear on the tabulation. Of these, 44 captains will be seniors when they march out on the gridiron next season; one, John E. Hayes of Iowa State, will be a junior classman, and one other, Bob E. McChesney of the University of California at Los Angeles, will be graduated late in 1936.

Seventeen men included on the list play a backfield position, either halfback, quarterback or fullback. The end position is represented by 11 players. Centers are next with eight, tackles next with six and guards last with four. James H. Curtin Jr. '36 of Hobart alternates between the end and fullback positions. Reed H. Kelso of Indiana University plays both guard and center on his team's line. The list follows:

College Football Captains for 1935

College, Captain and Class	Position
Alabama—James E. Walker '36	e
Annapolis—Louis B. Robertshaw '36	c
Arkansas—Choice Rucker '36	b
Jack Newby '36	c
Beloit—John S. Samuel '36	e
Osborne E. Griggs '36	t
Boston College—Joseph F. O'Brien '36	c
Boston University—W. M. McNamara '36	b
R. VanIderstine '36	e
Bowdoin—Albert P. Putnam '36	b
Brown—Donald M. Emery '36	c
Canisius—Henry L. Bagacki '36	c
Central—Judson Reimer '36	e
Chicago—J. J. Berwanger '36	b
Coast Guard Academy—A. Johnson '36	c
Colgate—Charles J. Wasicek '36	t
Columbia—Alfred J. Barabas '36	b
Concordia—Olaf A. Midgarden '36	c
Cornell—Harrison S. Wilson '36	b
Creighton—Vincent Anderson '36	b
Dartmouth—Donald W. Erion '36	t
Drake—George R. Mellinger '36	t
Florida—William W. Chase Jr. '36	b
Fordham—Joseph Maniaci '36	b
Georgetown—Joseph Miglin '36	b
Walter Herron '36	b
Harvard—J. Robert Haley '36	b
Haverford—Arthur R. Kane Jr. '36	e
Hobart—James H. Curtin Jr. '36	e
Holy Cross—Nicholas J. Morris '36	b
Illinois—Charles S. Galbreath '36	t
Indiana—Reed H. Kelso '36	g
Iowa—Richard C. Crayne '36	b
Iowa State—John E. Hayes '37	g
Pennsylvania—Paul L. Stefko '36	g
Princeton—Pepper Constable	b
Richmond—Edward M. Shaaf '36	c
U. C. L. A.—Bob E. McChesney '35	e
Vermont—Libero A. Giardi '36	e
Wash. & Jeff—Anthony Paulekas Jr. '36	c
Wesleyan—Robert W. Johnson '36	b
West Point—William R. Shuler '36	e
Williams—Gillett C. Welles Jr. '36	t
Wisconsin—Ray D. Davis '36	g
Worcester P. I.—William Miseveth '36	t
Yale—Mather K. Whitehead '36	b

Mrs. Howe Wins Close Match From Miss Ellis

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., of Weston, United States champion, now defending her Massachusetts squash racquets championship, won her semifinal-round match from Virginia Ellis of Brookline at the Harvard Club of Boston today. Mrs. Howe will meet Edith P. Drury of Concord, N. H., a Radcliffe College sophomore, in the final.

Miss Ellis, former Bay State tennis champion, lost to Mrs. Howe in straight games, but ran the champion a close race in all except the second game. The score was 15—12, 15—6, 18—17.

Bobsleigh Races Postponed

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 17 (AP)—Due to the extreme change in weather during the past week, the National A. A. U. bobsleigh races have been postponed from Jan. 19-20 to Feb. 2-3.

H. Roper-Barrett Defends English Tennis Movement

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Making no secret of the fact that the move is designed to keep Frederick J. Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin in the amateur fold, Herbert Roper-Barrett, captain of the British Davis Cup team, yesterday defended the English Lawn Tennis Association's efforts to make life simpler for "education" motion picture action films.

Simultaneously Roper-Barrett expressed keen disappointment over the failure of Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, to "mount the band wagon" and join England and Czechoslovakia in a move to abrogate the international lawn tennis federation rule prohibiting amateurs from receiving pecuniary gain for appearing in action films.

Doesn't Like Barnstorming

Whereas it always has been customary for amateur officials to profess nothing but rare good will toward professional barnstormers like William (Big Bill) Tilden and Ellsworth Vines, Roper-Barrett not only admitted he doesn't like them, but predicted that the move he fostered at last Monday's meeting of the English L. T. A. would "cut the ground from under them."

Admitting that the objective of endorsing the movement started by the Czechoslovakian association was to keep Perry and Austin, England's Davis Cup stars, amateurs, Barrett said:

"Everyone should realize that if they turned professional it would open the floodgates and leave the amateur game in a precarious position. We must remember we are living in 1935 and not 1905 and be prepared to make concessions to progress.

"We are not in the least opposed to the regular professional who earns his living teaching, but we are positive measures must be taken to halt this rush to join the barnstormers.

"They are only playing tennis to put money in their own pockets and are not doing anything toward imparting skill to youngsters. It is a terrific temptation when a player is offered $10,000 (the very amount Perry was once offered to turn professional by Bill O'Brien of New York) or some such fabulous sum to turn professional. That is the temptation we should remove because when he has reached the age of 35 the pros will be through with him and he has no other career to fall back on.

Surprised and Disappointed

"As far as Mr. Hall is concerned, I am both surprised and disappointed at his attitude, especially when we know his body is deadly opposed to the Tilden brand of professionalism. I can't but believe he will change his mind when he considers the whole situation and realizes the move we propose probably will save the amateur game."

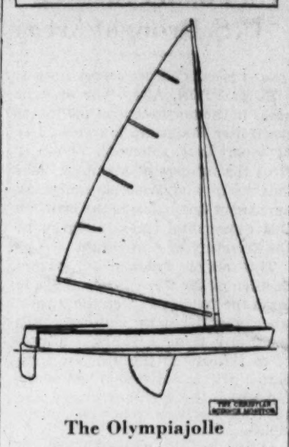
Despite Roper-Barrett's explanation of the purpose of England's interest in the movement, Walter Merrill Hall said yesterday that he was still personally opposed to the idea.

"I still maintain that abrogation of the International Federation's rule prohibiting pecuniary gain from appearing in action films would be a violation of the amateur law," Hall said.

Penn Will Meet Brown

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania yesterday announced the Quakers will meet the Brown University football team on Oct. 24, 1936, at Franklin Field, renewing gridiron relations for the first time since 1927. The playing agreement, the announcement said, is for one season only. Brown is the fifth opponent carded for the 1936 campaign.

New Racing Craft



The Olympiajolle

Center-Boarders To Be Yachts Used In 1936 Olympics

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The Olympic "center-boarder," a one-man yacht of new design, has been evolved specially for the sailing regatta that will be held in Kiel Fjord in connection with the Olympic Games of 1936. This new German racing craft is five meters in length, with a mast 20 feet high. The boats for the Olympic single-handed competition will be supplied by the Organizing Committee, and each must be sailed in turn by every competitor. Points will be awarded for each race, and the winner will be the helmsman who obtains the highest total.

The one-man types formerly used in Olympic contests have been either the 12-foot dinghy or a recognized monotype pattern; but it has been felt that these did not enable a yachtsman to give the fullest evidence of his sailing skill. Therefore, when it became known in Germany where "center-boarder" sailing has long been especially popular) that an Olympic regatta would be held in 1936, efforts were at once made to secure the replacement of the older types by a boat which should provide the finest possible test of single-handed navigation. The "Olympic center-boarder," it is claimed, will do the trick. Her maximum beam is 1.66 meters, freeboard 0.35 meters and sail area 10 square meters. Experience has shown that this design has exceptional speed, and the German Yachting Union hopes that it will become "the" one-man boat of the future. Numerous orders have been placed at various building-yards, in Germany and abroad, and contests already held for this class of craft have attracted widespread attention.

In addition to the one-man races, the Olympic program will comprise races for boats of the International 8 meters R Class, sailed by a crew of six; the International 6 meters R Class, sailed by five, and the International Star Class sailed by two.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	14	2	8	55	53	28
Detroit	11	5	9	62	50	22
Cleveland	11	0	10	56	57	22
Buffalo	10	3	11	52	52	20
Windsor	9	3	12	51	56	18
Syracuse	8	1	13	53	61	16

Result Jan. 16

Cleveland 2, Buffalo 0.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	5	7	74	57	31
Providence	10	5	8	59	59	25
Quebec	11	2	10	64	50	24
Philadelphia	9	2	13	51	72	20
New Haven	8	4	13	63	73	20

Result Jan. 16

Providence 2, New Haven 2, overtime.

College Hockey Result

Yale 6, Boston O. C. 2.

College Wrestling Result

Lafayette 20, Gettysburg 16.

Iowa's Unbeaten Quintet Retains Lead in Big Ten

Indiana Looms as Only Real Threat in Way to Championship

Big Ten Basketball Standing

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Iowa	4	0	148	118	1.000
Purdue	3	1	127	107	.750
Wisconsin	3	1	98	71	.750
Indiana	2	1	97	87	.667
Illinois	2	2	138	133	.500
Minnesota	1	1	64	63	.500
Ohio State	1	2	77	106	.333
Chicago	0	2	50	78	.000
Michigan	0	3	74	98	.000
Northwestern	0	3	75	87	.000

University of Iowa's high-scoring basketball five took first place in the Western Conference standing on the second night of play and has held that position ever since. Four straight victories, against no defeats, place Iowa in undisputed possession of the lead and also give it the top position in team scoring with a total of 148 points. Purdue and Wisconsin are tied for second place in the race, each with three victories and only one defeat.

For a time, at least, Iowa's position should be safe. Purdue, Iowa's chief rival for Big Ten honors, will not be met this season. Neither will the present leader be called upon to face Wisconsin, which shares second place with Purdue. Indiana, at the moment, appears to be the only quintet that might block Iowa's road to the championship.

Wisconsin's position in the race can be explained by its strong defense, which has allowed opponents only 71 points in four games. Illinois, tied with Minnesota for fifth place, has scored 138 points, but has been unable to keep its opponents from piling up points. The scores of games to date follow:

Iowa	32	Ohio State	21
Iowa	39	Chicago	29
Iowa	38	Northwestern	35
Iowa	39	Minnesota	33
Purdue	19	Wisconsin	18
Illinois	37	Purdue	36
Purdue	39	Chicago	21
Purdue	33	Northwestern	31
Wisconsin	16	Northwestern	9
Wisconsin	30	Indiana	23
Wisconsin	34	Michigan	20
Indiana	32	Illinois	28
Indiana	42	Illinois	29
Illinois	44	Ohio State	23
Minnesota	31	Michigan	24
Ohio State	33	Michigan	30

At the end of the first 10 days of play in the Big Ten, John H. Barko '36, Iowa forward, leads the individual scorers with a total of 42 points, made through 18 floor goals and six from the foul line. Robert Kessler '36, Purdue forward, ranks second with 35 points. Another Iowa forward, Sidney Rosenthal '36, holds fourth place. The leading scorers follow:

Player, Position, College	Goals Fld	Fl	Pts
J. H. Barko '36, f, Iowa	18	6	42
Robert Kessler '36, f, Purdue	12	11	35
F. E. Froschaver '35, f, Illinois	13	8	34
Sidney Rosenthal '36, f, Iowa	11	11	33
N. T. Cottom '35, f, Purdue	11	9	31
R. W. Riegel '37, c, Illinois	11	8	30
W. M. Kehrt '35, f, Indiana	10	8	28
H. A. Combes '37, f, Illinois	11	4	26
F. F. Preboski '36, f, Wisconsin	11	4	26
J. W. Grim '35, g, Iowa	9	8	26
I. J. Blackmer '35, c, Iowa	9	7	25
B. B. Laybourne '36, f, Ohio State	7	5	19
N. R. DeMark '36, f, Wisconsin	7	5	19
W. J. Stout '37, f, Indiana	7	5	19
F. D. Fechtman '37, c, Indiana	7	5	19
K. W. Gunning '37, g, Indiana	6	6	18
J. J. Jablonski '36, f, Michigan	7	4	18
E. B. Blume '37, f, Northwestern	6	5	17
G. O. Norman '35, c, Minnesota	6	5	17
W. A. Haarlow '36, f, Chicago	7	2	16
J. F. Wilson '35, f, Ohio State	7	0	14
A. H. Plummer '35, g, Michigan	6	2	14
James Seward '37, c, Purdue	5	4	14
Edward Shaver '35, g, Purdue	3	8	14
R. F. Poser '35, g, Wisconsin	6	2	14
L. H. Fisher '35, f, Northwestern	3	7	13
W. H. H. Dye '37, g, Ohio State	5	3	13
Albert Bobby '37, g, Iowa	5	3	13
C. D. Pendergrast '36, f, N'western	5	2	12
W. J. Lang '36, g, Chicago	4	4	12
Glen Downey '37, f-c, Prudue	5	2	12
Matthew Patanelli '37, c, Michigan	4	3	11
Norman Vance Jr. '37, g, N'western	4	3	11
George Roscoe '36, f-g, Minnesota	5	1	11
J. B. Baker '36, f, Minnesota	4	2	10
G. E. McDonald '35, g, Wisconsin	3	4	10
E. R. Stege '36, c, Wisconsin	3	4	10
J. T. Beynon '35, g, Illinois	3	3	9
W. L. Henry '37, g, Illinois	3	3	9
W. W. Whitlinger '36, g, Ohio State	4	1	9
R. S. Joslin '36, f, Michigan	3	3	9
Irving Kupperberg '37, f, Minn.	3	2	8
G. B. Mercer '37, f, Northwestern	4	0	8
W. J. Beitner '35, g, Ohio State	4	0	8
Clifford Baumbach '37, g, Purdue	3	2	8
L. W. Walker '36, g, Indiana	2	4	8
R. W. Guttschow '35, f-g, Illinois	4	0	8
C. W. Jones '37, c-f, Wisconsin	4	0	8
L. L. Dehner '37, c, Illinois	3	1	7
Sam Busich '36, c, Ohio State	2	3	7
G. C. Peterson '36, Chicago	2	3	7
C. P. Tamagno '36, f, Michigan	2	2	6
George Rudness '36, g, Michigan	2	2	6
M. J. Walsh '37, c, Iowa	2	2	6
George Svendsen '36, g, Minnesota	2	2	6
R. H. Hamann '35, f-g, Wisconsin	2	2	6
H. J. Braun '36, g, Illinois	2	2	6
H. V. Benham '36, f, Illinois	3	0	6
Jess McAnally '37, c, Northwestern	1	3	5
A. P. Kawal '35, g, Northwestern	2	1	5
Inwood Smith '37, g, Ohio State	2	1	5

Princeton, New York And Crescent Clubs Win Squash Matches

Metropolitan Class A Squash Tennis

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P C
Columbia U. C.	8	0	30	10	1.000
Crescent A.-H. C.	6	3	*27	17	.667
New York A. C.	5	3	25	15	.625
City Athletic Club	3	5	22	18	.375
Princeton Club	3	6	18	27	.333
Yale Club	3	6	*16	28	.333
Harvard Club	2	7	11	34	.222

*One match unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club and New York Athletic Club kept themselves still within overtaking distance of the unbeaten leaders, Columbia University Club, yesterday, by winning their matches, 5—0, in the tenth round of the Metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship, while the leaders had a bye. Crescent, on its own courts, took the two matches played from Yale club, while the other three went to them by default. New York A. C. visited Harvard Club, and met with considerable opposition, in the lower half of the list, but finally captured all five.

The third victory of the day went to Princeton Club, which scored a 3—2 victory over City Athletic Club, in spite of the appearance of Milton Baron for the losers. Baron won from Carl H. Bonner, but Leonard S. Green, the City leader, was defeated by Arnold Wood Jr., after a close battle, 10—15, 15—6, 18—14. The summaries:

Crescent A.-H. C. 5, Yale Club 0

A. H. Marckwald Jr., Crescent, defeated Walter D. Hoag, 18—16, 12—15, 17—15.

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 15—3, 15—6.

Gerard T. Baxter, Crescent, won from J. T. P. Sullivan by default.

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, won from H. A. Haines by default.

Donald Lawson, Crescent, won from Prescott Evarts by default.

New York A. C. 5, Harvard Club 0.

Harry F. Wolf, New York, won from C. J. Mason Jr. by default.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated Willard K. Rice, 15—5, 15—3.

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated Joseph Larocque, 17—15, 15—10.

Joseph J. Lordi, New York, defeated R. C. Flack, 15—11, 17—18, 15—9.

R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—5, 10—15, 15—11.

Princeton Club 3, City A. C. 2.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton, defeated Leonard S. Green, 10—15, 15—6, 18—14.

Milton Baron, City, defeated C. H. Donner, 18—14, 15—6.

Lester A. Strasser, City, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, 15—10, 11—15, 15—6.

Louis B. Dailey, Princeton, defeated Otto Barth, 11—15, 15—9, 15—5.

J. N. Hynson, Princeton, defeated David H. Finck, 15—7, 15—3.

Poke Checks

CANADIENS sold or traded Howie Morenz, Johnny Gagnon, Gordon Savage, Marty Burke, Leroy Goldsworthy and Jack Portland, some before the season and others shortly after the start. Today they have regained three of the six, Gagnon, Goldsworthy and Savage. Peculiar dealing to say the least.

Art Coulter, Chicago defenseman, and Scotty Bowman, St. Louis rear-guard, are running neck and neck for the position of leading young defensemen of the National League, a position held by Earl Seibert of the Rangers last year. Seibert has played way below his standard of last year.

Jeff Kalbfleisch, one of the amateurs signed by George "Buck" Boucher for Ottawa last year and loaned out by Eddie Gerard from St. Louis to Buffalo of the International League this season, is being returned.

If Canadiens sign Dick Boston, husky defenseman of the Royal Canadian team of the Toronto Hockey League, Boston writers will have opportunity for a play on words providing, of course, Mr. Boston looks good in Boston.

Pete Kelly, new right winger with St. Louis Eagles, was a mainstay of the Charlottetown Abegweits, P. E. I., in the Maritime League. Kelly is 22 years of age and was leading scorer of the circuit. Another red-headed hockey player.

Shortly after Buffalo Bisons obtained Gamey Lederman, Lloyd Gross and Johnny Newman they were paid prompt dividends. The Bisons defeated Windsor, 3 to 1, and Lederman, Gross and Newman scored the goals.

College Basketball Results

Alfred 31, Colgate 27.
Amherst 57, Williston 30.
Annapolis 36, Georgetown 25.
Brown 58, New Hampshire 40.
Mass. State 22, Conn. State 20.
New York 38, Temple 22.
Penn State 43, Western Maryland 25.
Pittsburgh 43, Fordham 30.
Providence 41, Springfield 20.
R. I. State 48, Worcester P. I. 22.
South Carolina 42, Furman 24.
St. John's 33, Savage 27.
Syracuse 50, Cornell 35.
Tufts 47, M. I. T. 20.
Wesleyan 32, Williams 29.
West Point 30, Lafayette 23.

College Swimming Result

Yale 57, New York 14.

Sporting Around the Hub

NEW HAVEN EAGLES, displaying a late-season spurt, invade the Boston Arena to play the Boston Cubs tonight. Frank Carroll recently acquired the services of "Obs" Heximer, former Cub, and Sammy McManus, member of the Allan Cup champions, Moncton Hawks, and since their debut with the Eagles the team has been playing great hockey. Last week the Eagles came out of the cellar for the first time since December of last season. Going into tonight's game, the New Havenites are tied with Philadelphia for fourth place. Since the Arrows are playing at Quebec tonight, it is important for the Eagles to win here.

In four hockey games played between Boston and New Haven this season the latter team holds an edge, having defeated the Boston club twice at New Haven by scores of 7-2 and 7-4. On Boston ice the locals won the first game, 4-3, but were held to a 2-all tie in the next engagement here. Phil Besler, local forward, is not expected to play tonight, while Joe Jerwa, defenseman, and Bob McCully, wing, are not in condition to be at top form.

Winning all five matches from the Massachusetts Technology racketers yesteray, the Union Boat Club Blues increased their hold on first place in the Class B interclub squash racquets standing. The Oarsmen's closest rivals, University Club and Union Boat Club Whites, both won their matches last evening. They are tied for second place. The other Class B match resulted in a 4-to-1 victory for Boston A. A. over Harvard Club. Harvard Club is leading the race for top honors in Class C, Division I, while University Club Whites are first-place holders in the second division, Class C. The scores of all the matches played yesterday:

Class B

Union B. C. Blues 5, M. I. T. 0.
Union B. C. Whites 3, Lincoln's Inn 2.
Boston A. A. 4, Harvard Club 1.
University Club 4, Harvard 1.

Class C, Division I

Harvard Club 5, Harvard B. S. F. 0.
Tennis & Racquet 3, Univ. Club Blues 2.
Newton Y 3, Union B. C. Blues 2.
Weston 3, Walkover 2.

Class C, Division II

Univ. Club Whites 5, M. I. T. 0.
Harvard 4, Harvard Freshmen 1.
Lincoln's Inn 4, Milton 1.
Harvard Med. 3, Union B. C. Whites 2.

University Club's annual athletic night program gets under way at 6:30 this evening. Mixed entries in squash racquets, badminton and swimming exhibitions in addition to polo, bowling and badminton novies are the features. In squash racquets, Eleonora R. Sears, former Bay State champion and runnerup last year, will play Johnny Reynolds; Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Massachusetts and United States champion, will face Eddie Thompson, and E. G. Hoehn meets R. C. Cook. Thompson will also play Richard V. Wakeman. Among the badminton performers will be Jack Purcell of Canada, Jack Brewer, Phil and Don Richardson, and Stanley Houghton. The Women's Swimming Association of Brookline will give fancy diving exhibitions in addition to swimming and life saving.

Dinner for Harlow

The Harvard Club of Boston will give a dinner in honor of Richard C. Harlow, the new Harvard football coach, on Monday, Feb. 4, at 7 p. m. The dinner will mark the first appearance of Coach Harlow before the Harvard graduates. It will be open to all members of the Harvard Club, who may invite as their guests other Harvard men who are not members of the club. A large committee is working on the dinner plans and they expect at an early date to be able to announce the complete program for the evening. The committee is headed by Charles H. Watkins '09. Associated with him in planning the arrangements are C. C. Buell '23, J. F. Dwinell '03, S. M. Felton 3d '13, S. T. Gano '07, J. R. Hamlen '04, C. A. Hanford of the faculty, L. H. Leary '05, E. T. Putnam Jr. '29 and E. W. Soucy '16.

Levinsky Sold to Chicago

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The New York Rangers of the National Hockey League yesterday sold Alex Levinsky, defenseman, to the Chicago Black Hawks. Levinsky, obtained last year from Toronto, will report to the Hawks at St. Louis today.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

A Medal for Avery Brundage

THOSE who know Avery Brundage and the splendid work he has done during the past years for amateur athletics, both as a competitor, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and head of the American Olympic Committee, are pleased to learn that he has been awarded the James E. Sullivan Memorial Service Medal for 1934. It is the second time that this medal has been awarded, Col. William May Garland, chairman of the organizing committee of the Olympic Games of 1932, having received it last year. Brundage has just retired from the presidency of the A. A. U., after having held the office six years. During that time he was ever active to promote amateur athletics and raise the standard of amateurism. He did much along the latter line and, if there is still a tinge of professionalism in any branch of those amateur athletics which are governed by that association, it cannot be laid at his door. He is now active in handling the affairs of the A. O. C., and followers of that organization may rest assured he will see that things are run strictly according to the best ethics of amateurism. With William R. Bonthron, the famous Princeton runner, receiving the Sullivan Memorial Trophy and Brundage the Sullivan Service Medal, those two prizes are in the best of hands.

Quite a Shaking Up

That was quite a shaking up the United States Polo Association gave to its handicap list for 1935 at its annual meeting Tuesday night. There were many changes from the very top down, and for the first time since 1917 Uncle Sam finds himself without a 10-goal player. The games between the East and West last year had much to do with the general shakeup, with the young eastern players receiving a lot of consideration. Last year there were three 10-goal players—Thomas Hitchcock Jr., who had held the honor since 1920 and the last of the old guard; Cecil Smith and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr. Hitchcock and Smith were placed in the 9-goal list, with Boeseke being dropped to eight. Winston F. C. Guest, the former Yale varsity captain and star, was given due recognition for his fine playing in the East vs. West series by being raised to 9 and thus completing the trio of players placed at that rating. How long it will be before the United States again lists a 10-goal player to put alongside of such famous mallet-wielders as Foxhall Keene, Harry Payne Whitney, Devereux Milburn, J. M. and Lawrence Waterbury and Tommy Hitchcock is now an interesting question.

American Swimming Outlook

With Peter Fick, 20 years old, and Ralph Flanagan, 17 years old, smashing four of Johnny Weissmuller's marks in a period of three days, it looks as if the United States should be in pretty good shape in 1936 to challenge Japan's right to the Olympic men's championship title which it took away from Uncle Sam at the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles.

Bill Planned to Make Betting on Races In Connecticut Legal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17—With the argument that everybody else is doing it, a bill to legalize betting on horse and dog races will be presented in the Connecticut General Assembly, now in session.

Failing of adoption in earlier sessions, the bill appears at this early date to have its first real chance this year. Proponents will point out that the betting money is going out of the State now to Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island, and that Connecticut might as well keep it here. Attractive to rural legislators is expected to be a provision allowing one-day race meets at a small fee for country fairs, which in recent years have been hard put to it to survive. Attractive also is expected to be the prospect of $600,000 to $800,000 in State revenue that proponents of the bill estimate.

Legalization of horse-race betting is an old-timer among legislative proposals. Once it appeared under the innocuous title of a bill to encourage the breeding of horses. This is the first time that dog racing has received mention in the Legislature.

National Officials Assemble Tomorrow

President Emil E. Fuchs and Vice-President Charles F. Adams of the Boston Braves leave for New York today to attend the special meeting of National League directors, called for tomorrow to decide the much-discussed question of "what will become of the homeless Braves." It is one of the most perplexing problems the senior baseball circuit has been called upon to face in many years. Before they left Boston, both Fuchs and Adams declined to comment on the possible outcome of the New York meeting.

According to Red Sox officials, reached this morning at Fenway Park, President-owner Tom Yawkey of the American League club is believed to be unchanged in his decision to deny the Braves the use of his plant and grounds during the 1935 season. The trustees of Braves Field are reported as canceling the Boston National League team lease to Braves Field with a view to leasing it to a company for dog racing. That company has not as yet secured a permit to conduct that sport; therefore there is still a chance that the Braves or the league may straighten out the matter of back rent and still have a park when the '35 campaign opens next April.

The New York meeting will be continued, according to President Ford C. Frick, of the National League, until the matter has been straightened out. A National League ruling says that all players must receive contracts by Feb. 15 or they automatically become free agents. If a decision is not reached very soon, Boston will not only be without a park, but may also be without players.

Lott's and Stoefen's First Week's Pay Over $6000 Each

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—With fame behind them and fortune as their goal, George Martin Lott Jr. and Lester Rollo Stoefen, latest recruits to professional tennis, earned slightly more than $6000 each in their first week as play-for-pay racket wielders.

While Lott and Stoefen and their barnstorming partners, Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines, took things easy yesterday in New Haven before appearing there in an exhibition tonight, promoter Bill O'Brien announced that the gross receipts thus far of the three months' tour which opened in Madison Square Garden here a week ago amounted to $49,069.52.

Lott and Stoefen quit the amateur ranks last fall, signing contracts with O'Brien for "cuts" in the gross receipts amounting to 12½ per cent each. At that rate last year's world double champions have realized $6133 each from six eastern exhibitions. Vines's share is reported to be 20 per cent, while O'Brien and Tilden, partners in the promotion concern, split the remainder.

At its present rate of drawing power the tour is approximately 20 per cent behind the income received from the first week of the 1934 barnstorming campaign, which featured Vines's debut as a professional, and included the Frenchmen, Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, along with Tilden. For the corresponding period a year ago gross receipts were $62,347.

C. C. Pell Jr. Wins In Singles Match, But Loses Doubles

MONTREAL, Jan. 17 (AP)—C. C. Pell Jr., of New York, easily won his first-round singles match in the Canadian racquets championship yesterday, but paired with his famous father, C. C. Pell Sr., went down to defeat in doubles play.

Young Pell defeated H. M. Laquays of Montreal, 15—7, 15—10, 17—14, in singles, but he and his father were beaten by A. R. Chipman and G. D. Huband of Montreal in doubles, 15—5, 15—8, 15—11. The senior Pell, seven times Canadian champion, will play his first singles match today against Malcolm W. Greenough, of Boston, both drawing first-round byes.

In addition to the younger Pell, four other New Yorkers won first-round singles matches and two were beaten. J. R. Leonard defeated W. W. Chipman, Montreal, 15—3, 15—9, 15—2; M. Kirkbride defeated C. E. Pacaud, Montreal, 17—14, 15—8, 11—15, 15—8; J. W. Brooks defeated H. C. MacDougall, Montreal, 17—15, 15—12, 17—15, and W. P. Dixon defeated W. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, 15—11 15—9, 15—10. Defeated New Yorkers were Dr. L. F. Bishop, who bowed to J. A. Rolland, Montreal, 15—11, 15—5, 15—6, and C. P. Anderson, who fell before J. F. Grant, Montreal, 15—4, 18—16, 15—0.

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MAX GORDON'S 2 HITS

An Assignment in English

IT WAS not an architectural gem, the red brick high school perched on a steep hill overlooking the Arkansas River. The halls were dark, the classrooms ill-equipped; and our standard of scholarship, our teachers told us, was not high. Yet, such as it was, it reached toward the stars.

Our first assignment in English II was simple. We were to read, willy-nilly, "The House of the Seven Gables," and heavy work we made of it, many of us. The tale did not begin in any sprightly manner, and we noticed little improvement as we plodded on through it. But after a time something began to drift toward me from the pages, something intangible, elusive, that had nothing to do with the story.

Here and there was a phrase, the turn of a sentence, that seemed to belong, not to the book or to the author, but to be a part of me—a piece of some old experience that had been mine as intimately as the prairie wind, the grass, the ruts in the road that led over the hill from the house where I had lived since time began for me.

* * *

IT WAS AS haunting as some half-remembered melody. If I sat quite still and let my mind drift idly, in the way that is so peculiarly exasperating to teachers and parents, I could almost solve the riddle: the answer crept toward me cautiously, or fluttered, like a bird feigning a broken wing, in some obscure corner of my consciousness. Always, if I faced it squarely, it slid away; but, when I gave up and went on reading, it returned, nudging me slyly, promising falsely that, if I would but look, it would show its face.

No patient thought, no blinding inspiration, finally taught me where I had known those somber cadences before, but a happy chance that led me to read something about Hawthorne. (There had been justice in the criticism of our standards of scholarship: we treated prefaces and biographical notes with a high-handed disregard.) Hawthorne, I discovered, had written this and that "and 'A Wonder Book.'"

"A Wonder Book!" When I was a very little girl, we had owned a copy of this "Wonder Book," but it had gone out of our lives, probably having been loaned to some careless schoolmate. But that was where the beat of those sentences, the magic of those tranquil pools of sunlight appearing unexpectedly in dark forests, fixed themselves so firmly in my mind that no lapse of time or of memory could wholly erase them.

* * *

NOW WHEN OUR TEACHER (whose training had been in the newly popular Home Economics, but who, in Little Red Hen fashion, had taken the English classes because the Mathematics teacher would not and the Language teacher would not and the football coach could not) spoke of "style," I felt that I knew at last what she meant. It was, I thought, the arrangement of words into a cunning pattern that would sing its own stirring poetry to the heart while the sense of the words spoke to the mind. I had not learned then of writing that might be all style and no sense, or of style that appealed to feelings so infinitely more complicated than mine that I could scarcely hope to understand it.

So it happens that my judgment of Hawthorne is, perhaps, not sound or logical, but is overcast with a mist of sentiment and illusion which I could scarcely disperse even were I so minded. I am happy to think of the "Wonder Book" as the true expression of a simple-hearted gentleman who was also a fine artist. Whatever his other moods may have been, only gentleness and simplicity speak in those sentences, cast so subtly that their form would ring in the imagination of a child long after the actual words were forgotten; and in the mild irony, delightful to adults, with which he treated the Greek Heroes. With what sly enjoyment he must have set King Midas down to a breakfast of hot cakes: or compared the Golden Apples of Hesperides unfavorably with the sweet, mellow apples of New England: or had the maidens prepare a repast, realizing that Hercules was likely to be a long time recounting his deeds of prowess.

This may seem a trifling thing, yet it is a source of happiness which I should wish for everyone in the world—to have at hand some book or other which, in any land or situation, will bring back the impressions and associations of childhood. I cannot read a sentence such as this from "The Golden Touch" without having it seem a part of the fabric of my own youth as well as of the richness, the gentle melancholy, the simplicity, of Hawthorne:

"Whether it was that the imagination of King Midas threw a yellow tinge over everything, or whatever the cause might be, he could not help fancying that the smile with which the stranger regarded him had a kind of golden radiance in it."

M. Z.

Points of View

IN A strictly literal sense—which, by the way, the phrase has now lost—I always liked Points of View. The summits of hills, church or castle towers, town halls and cliffs positively reverse gravitation by the force with which they draw me to them.

I was looking at an old and faded guidebook to Surrey, the other day, and in it I saw that, from this county's highest point, the top of the tower of Leith Hill, your view has a circumference of two hundred miles.

I found this matter-of-fact statement immediately thrilling as I read it, and I paused to wonder why. After all, suppose that you actually can see the town hall at A from the crest of the ridge at B, what of it? If you really want to see the town hall at A, surely the best thing to do is to take the next train.

* * *

I HAVE made a sort of pilgrimage to Leith Hill just to indulge this passion for looking out across great spaces of country. We climbed the tower, which enables you to boast to yourself that you now have four figures between your feet and the sea-level. Far away, like a great wave coming up out of the Channel, are the South Downs and you can see nearly the whole of them, from Harting Hill to Black Cap above Lewes.

Having walked all along the edge of that distant, sharp sky line, one Easter week, the thrill of the view was easily explainable. It was like recognizing a friend while he is still a long way off.

Of course, in a contest of views, judged merely on distance, this Leith Hill prospect would not be impressive. Ditchling Beacon, over on the left, would scarcely be thirty miles away and Chanctonbury Ring, right in front, not that. What is so enchanting is that you can see almost the whole range of these famous Downs.

* * *

BUT THE old guidebook went one better than this. It said that, on a particularly clear day of July in 1844, a working party of the Ordnance Survey on the tower could count the spires of forty-one City churches in London with the naked eye and see, with the aid of a small telescope, a staff only four inches thick, stuck in the turf of the Dunstable Downs—about fifty miles in a straight line. But even this is beaten by the assertion that, in the right weather and with a good glass, you can see the Purbeck Hills in Dorset, which must be nearly eighty miles off.

I don't think I shall ever attempt such feats. For one thing, I should hate to have to stagger up Leith Hill with a telescope big enough to see Dorset. Furthermore, if I did succeed in descrying those blest hills I have known so long, I fear I should be so filled with nostalgia as to become dissatisfied with my Surrey surroundings, which would be a pity.

So the question remains—will you enjoy the immediate prospect in such circumstances, and be content? Or will you go hungering round the horizon in search of more remote, yet more remote distances?

But that again, as you are doubtless just about to remark, depends upon the Point of View.

A. I.

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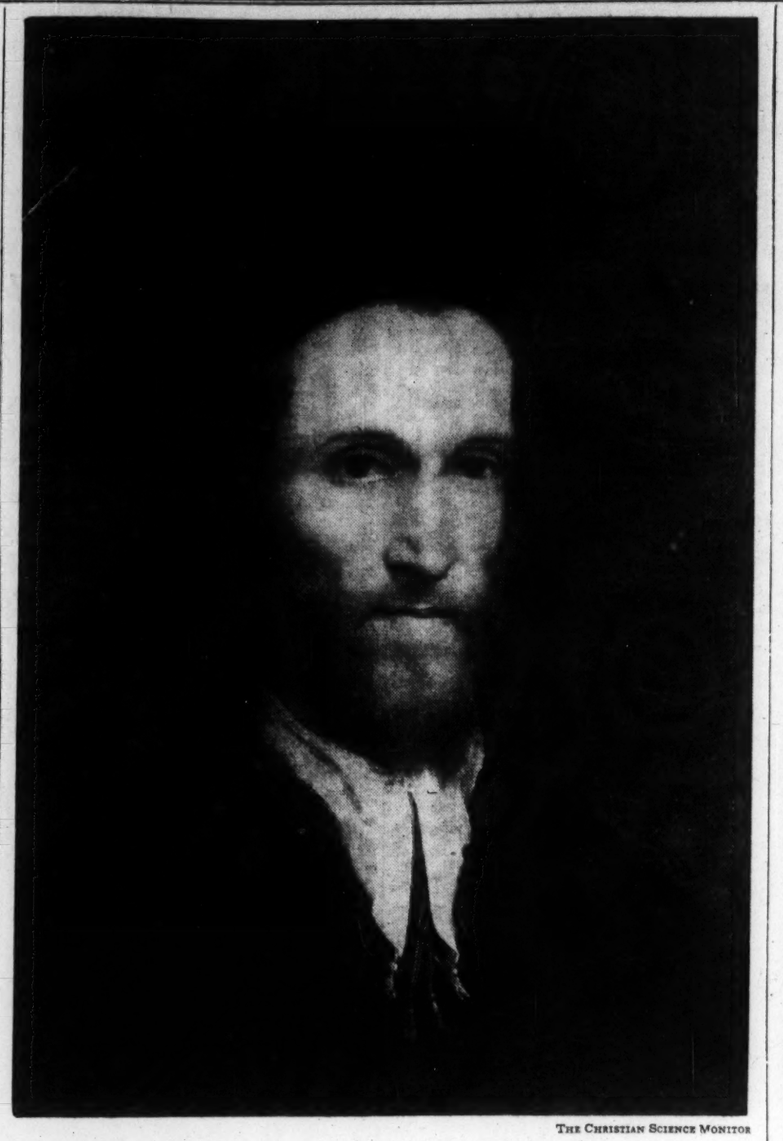

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A MAN BY CORREGGIO: *In the Collection of Baron Thyssen Bornemisza*

ALTHOUGH it often seems a difficult task to understand a world of ideas that lies many centuries behind us and, moreover, one that belongs to quite another country; yet we can learn a good deal from some paintings, especially from some of Correggio's. Those few of his portraits, still in existence, are enough to help us to complete the image we have already formed of him.

Antonio Allegri, called Correggio after his native town, lived from about 1494 until 1534. Few particulars of his life are known, of which Vasari complains in his work on the artist. Correggio seems to have been a man of placid nature, who distinguished himself in his art by treating color and light effects in quite another manner than that of his contemporaries. The latter especially is characteristic of the era of Baroque, which then began to dominate Italian art. After the stiffness of the Byzantine period, Renaissance accentuates the form and build of the human body in art; and, although there is an infinitely greater liveliness, the whole still bears a stately tranquillity. Baroque, above all, asks for liveliness and action; and one of its indispensable characteristics is that it turns to account all possible light-effects, contrasts of light and shadow, a method which is apt in creating great surprises.

Throughout art we see often a concentration on one central figure. Although such a tendency is strongest in architecture, this portrait by Correggio, in the collection of Baron Thyssen Bornemisza, is an example of it. Though the white collar and dangling tassels have been painted with delicacy, this does not for one moment distract our attention from the fine, intelligent head, the pale face of a scholar with his reddish beard. Pondering upon the innermost depths of those dark eyes, studying that closed mouth, the man is revealed to us as one regarding aloof the bustle of life.

It stands to reason that such a style must needs break with the exact outlines of Mantegna's method, though Correggio was under his influence for some time. His smoothly flowing colors, his personal aesthetical opinions, stamp him as one of the greatest Italian masters.

Andean Flight

THEN we were off. It was nothing like the soft, slow, progressive take-off that is practiced in France. The aeroplane stopped, turned into the wind, revived its three engines one after another, then, suddenly, flat out, left the ground and climbed vertically. Our wheels turned in the void above a land of neutral-tinted grass with neither roads nor trees; already we had left the capital.

We had scarcely time to cast a last look at Santiago, lying shrouded in grey weather and much less easy to see than it had been the day before. We entered the clouds, pushing up through a soft ceiling that broke away before us; so into a soft warmth, a luminous cotton, and a moment later out above a sea of dazzling cloud. Beneath a sky of perfect blue we suddenly found ourselves on a level with the towering buttresses and icy needles of the Andes. Cut across their middle by the clouds, they appeared bereft of half their stature and became simply like the Alps; but their iridescence, their sparkling purity, untouched, unstained, could not conceal their godlike origin. Now and then the earth came back to us like the base of a well through the soft tufa of the clouds; that mildew there was prairie—then the trap closed again at once. Lower peaks approached then, ferrous masses, violet, the color of meteorites, and the last runnels of snow lay just below our wheels. The clouds thinned, grew lumpy and finally broke up, throwing no more than occasional patches of opacity beneath us, like maps of Prussian blue. Clumsy roads, with slow curves, laced the mountains, strangling them at their necks, and crawling down the farther side. We were level with the topmost peaks of the Andes, that stretched away from us, thousands of kilometres to the equator. On the bristling peaks, on the harrows of ice, on the wall-top of broken glass that separates the Argentine from Chile, drenched by the vertical sun, there were but few clouds, and they not the light colorful tints of summer, but heavy with winter—the black classic shades of Le Nain and Prud'hon.

Nearest of all to me I saw the metal exhaust, like the mouth of a cannon, belching the dazzling burnt-up gas. I was never borne through the air by so fine a bird; it was not one of those terrifying biplanes like the skeleton of a châlet, but a carnivorous beast, with no appendage underneath—nothing but an infinite void and the abrupt landscape. No poor vibrating lines, but strong wings that no storm, no vibration of temperature, could affect. We had not placed ourselves at the mercy of the air: it was the air, conquered, that obeyed us.

One of our company slept, another ate his lunch from a paper plate on his knees, the wireless operator was bent over his instruments, the steward was typing. On my left a brilliant line appeared and I saw, for the first time from above, in the fire of midday, the Pacific Ocean. It matched the sea of clouds that consented to roll back at that moment for our benefit, fringed in a great spiral, by the spray of waves rolling straight from the nearest shores, from Easter Island.—From "Indian Air," by PAUL MORAND. Translated by Desmond Flower. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Impossible

"IMPOSSIBLE!" they said,
From every side hurled at his head
That word—
Impossible.
The young man seemed not to have heard;
He offered no reply, except to labor on and fight
To bring to full fruition an idea, born in secret, in the night.
"Impossible!" cried a learned one;
Yet, as he spoke, the thing was done.
Strange word, impossible!

MILDRED NICKERSON

"Good is more contagious than evil"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is nothing more contagious than kindness, cheerfulness, gentleness, sincerity, wisdom, honesty, and other divine qualities. For divine they are. One cannot measure them by weight or volume, and they do not originate in inert matter. Christian Science makes plain how right ideas are of God by showing that He is divine Mind, the source of man's true consciousness, spiritual identity, and perfect being. The expression of spiritual ideas makes the individual a carrier of universal goodness, witnessing to the pervading influence of divine Love.

But how prevalent is the belief in the contagion of evil! Even the word "contagion" itself has come to suggest the presence and power of a harmful influence. In a short but thought-stimulating essay on this subject, Mary Baker Eddy has written a most convincing argument on the side of God's beneficial influence. "If only the people," she writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 229), "would believe that good is more contagious than evil, since God is omnipresence, how much more certain would be the doctor's success, and the clergyman's conversion of sinners." Mankind does not realize in any appreciable degree just how catching goodness is! Nor does it realize that when spiritual goodness has once obtained a foothold in human consciousness it is a protection against disease as well as sin.

A logical question at this point is, How does Christian Science explain the fact that spiritual thinking acts as a preventive of physical discords? The answer is found in the article already quoted from (p. 228): "Whatever man sees, feels, or in any way takes cognizance of, must be caught through mind; inasmuch as perception, sensation, and consciousness belong to mind and not to matter. Floating with the popular current of mortal thought without questioning the reliability of its conclusions, we do what others do, believe what others believe, and say what others say." When the force of this analysis is more fully appreciated, mankind will rise up and cast out not only the mental images of sin, but also the mental images of disease. The vigorous "Get thee hence, Satan," of Christ Jesus is an effective spiritual weapon, ridding thought of any suggestion of error.

Christian Science is awakening the world out of its passive susceptibility to belief in evil. It is arousing human consciousness from its troubled dream of life in matter. Spirit is Life. Our real senses and faculties are spiritual. Our real selfhood, eternally included in Truth, has no contact with an evil influence. Man reflects God; and because good is all-inclusive, there is no conscious or unconscious harmful influence to invade the sanctuary of true thought. Christ Jesus said, "The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." When our spiritual gaze is held to the sunlight of Truth, there is no darkness of materiality visible.

We all have seen the effects of a cheerful smile, a kindly manner, a wholesome character. And have not we come under these beneficent influences many times? Long after the incident itself has passed, have not we pondered and perhaps sought to acquire the sweetness of the spiritual quality expressed? "Surely," wrote the Psalmist, "goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life." The student of Christian Science has before him a twofold problem: first, he must seek and grasp the revelation of divine Truth, Life, and Love; secondly, he must throw off the false influences of evil by discerning its claims and methods of operation, and rejecting them through his understanding of spiritual law. Then, by putting into active expression the spiritual ideas he has made his own he becomes an influence for good. In this way he proves that good alone is contagious.

Today, there seems to be an epidemic of economic discord. Its contagion is wholly mental, and its characteristics are the effects of error. Its influence is the result of mental contagion. And yet, the whole condition is a mortal dream, the dream of an existence apart from God. And while world disorder, dishonesty, uncharitableness, and doubt seem to be present, behind the illusion, untouched by error and discord, are God and His perfect universe, harmonious and complete.

In working out his economic problems, the individual need not wait for general conditions to improve before taking action. By recognizing the truth of being and blotting out of his thought the contagion of the economic unrest, he will through Christian Science receive the guidance which transcends the roundabout methods of human conservatism.

Progressive vision, hope, patience, spiritual alertness, and humility are ideas which make the desert of human experience "rejoice, and blossom as the rose." "A calm, Christian state of mind," we read in the article above quoted from (p. 229), "is a better preventive of contagion than a drug, or than any other possible sanative method; and the 'perfect Love' that 'casteth out fear' is a sure defense."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"ДОБРО ЗАРАЗИТЕЛЬНЕЕ ЗЛА"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

НИЧТО так не заразительно, как доброта, веселость, учтивость, искренность, мудрость, честность и прочие божественные качества. Ибо они действительно божественны. Их нельзя оценивать по весу, или по размеру и они не рождаются в безжизненной материи. Для нас становится ясным, что все верные идеи исходят от Бога, ибо в Христианской Науке мы узнаем, что Бог есть божественный Разум, источник нашего истинного сознания, духовного тождества и совершенного бытия. Тот кто является выразителем духовных идей становится носителем вселенской доброты, свидетельствуя о распространяющемся влиянии божественной Любви.

Однако, как властно господствует вера в заразительность зла! Самое слово "зараза" говорит нам о присутствии какого-то властного зловредного влияния. В небольшой, но вызывающей нас на размышления, статье, Мэри Бэкер Эдди, говоря на эту тему выставляет самые убедительные доводы в защиту того положения, что все благотворное влияние находится на стороне Бога. "Если бы только люди поверили," пишет она (Miscellaneous Writings стр. 229), "что добро заразительнее зла, ибо Бог есть всеприсутствие, то насколько вернее были-бы достижения врачей и обращенье грешников священниками." Люди не отдают себе достаточного отчета до какой степени доброта заразительна! Не отдают они себе отчета и в том, что стоит лишь духовной доброте утвердиться в нашем сознании, как она становится нашим лучшим защитником, как от болезней, так и от греха.

В связи с этим напрашивается логический вопрос: как-же об'ясняет Христианская Наука тот факт, что духовные мысли предохраняют нас от физического расстройства? Ответ находится в тойже статье, о которой упоминалось выше (стр. 228). "Все, что человек видит, чувствует, или тем или иным путем познает, он воспринимает разумом ибо познаванье, чувствованье и сознание—свойства разума, а не материи. Плавая по теченью со всеми общепринятыми мыслями смертного разума и не задумываясь заслуживают ли доверья их выводы, мы делаем то, что делают другие, верим в то, во что верят другие, и говорим то, что говорят другие." Когда все значенье этого анализа будет лучше оценено, человечество поднимется и нагонит не только мысленные образы греха, но и мысленные образы болезни. Энергичное "Отойди от меня, Сатана" Иисуса Христа есть духовное оружье, освобождающее мысль от всех соблазнов заблужденья.

Христианская Наука будит мир из его пассивной воспримчивости к верованию в зло. Она пробуждает человеческое сознание от тревожного сновиденья о жизни в материи. Дух есть Жизнь. Наши истинные чувства и свойства—духовны. Наше подлинное естество, вечно заключенное в Истине, не соприкасается с дурным влияньем. Человек отражает Бога; и потому что добро содержит в себе все, то ни сознательное, ни бессознательное вредное влиянье не может проникнуть в святилище истинной мысли. Христос Иисус сказал: "Светильник для тела есть око; итак если око твое будет чисто, то все тело твое будет светло." Когда мы духовным взором созерцаем солнечный свет Истины, то мы не видим мрака материальности.

Мы все имели случай видеть, как действует веселая улыбка, ласковое обращенье, чистосердечный характер. Не случалось-ли нам неоднократно испытывать на себе подобное благотворное влияние? Не бывало-ли так, что долго спустя, после того, как это с нами случилось, мы задумывались над этим, и быть может мысленно желали приобрести привлекательность, которую мы видели в выражении духовных качеств? "Так, благость и милость," писал Псалмопевец, "да сопровождают меня во все дни жизни моей." Изучающий Христианскую Науку имеет перед собой двойную задачу: сперва он должен искать и уразуметь откровенье божественной Истины, Жизни и Любви: затем уже отбросить ложные влияния, зла, распознав его притязания и образ действий и отвергнув их путем пониманья духовного закона. Затем, претворяя в своих действиях те духовные идеи, которые он усвоил, он начинает оказывать вокруг себя благотворное влияние. Таким путем он доказывает, что одно лишь добро заразительно.

В наши дни наблюдается повидимому эпидемия экономического беспорядка. Ее зараза исключительно ментального свойства, а характерные черты ее являются следствием заблужденья. Влияние этой эпидемии результат ментальной заразы. Между тем все это положенье вещей есть смертный сон, сон жизни вне Бога. И хотя мы как будто видим повсюду беспорядок, нечестность, недобоимость и сомнения, но вне досягаемости заблуждения и беспорядка, за этими иллюзиями—Бог и Его совершенная вселенная ненаменны в своей гармоничности и полноте.

Когда мы разрешаем наши экономические задачи, то для того, чтобы начать действовать, нет надобности ждать улучшения в общем положеннии вещей Признав истину бытия и удалив из своих мыслей заразу экономической тревоги, мы узрим в Христианской Науке путь, который лежит по ту сторону обычных путей людского консерватизма.

Передовые взгляды, надежда, терпенье, духовная живость и смиренье—идеи, благодаря которым пустыня человеческой жизни "возрадуется и расцветет, как нарцисс." "Спокойное, Христианское душевное состоянье" читаем мы в вышеупомянутой статье (стр. 229) "лучшее предохранительное средство от заразы, нежели лекарство или иные санитарные меры; 'совершенная Любовь' которая 'изгоняет страх' есть верная защита."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Frost

BRITTLE is the wind
In the branches of the ash tree,
Brittle in the snow of the birdless branches.
There is the sound of rain
On the stiff, dry surface of the snow-drifts.
Behind the wind waits the frost,
Myriad-fingered,
Glittering and nimble,
Jeweled with icicles.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Architectural Alaska

A PALM is exactly like the pictures of palm trees; but a glacier is not in the least like the pictures of glaciers. You have wearied of civilization, of luxury, of art, of magnificence, even of comfort; you will go North, you think; you will plunge into the wild viking scenery of the only part of the world that is left unfinished; even if it is very rough it will be a change. It will be exhilarating. For the sake of seeing a few icebergs and glaciers in their native elements you will even consent to shiver for a few days, although as a rule you do not like to shiver. It will be cold, it will be horrid, it will be uncomfortable; but it will be interesting in its way,—and new.

To one with this preconceived idea of Alaska, the reality comes with a strange and deeply fascinating surprise. You expect viking ruggedness, hoarse muttering of icy boulders tumbling over icy boulders, the freezing breath of frigid and pallid skies, and a deadly dullness of inexorable gloom, only to be sought or endured because of a certain impressiveness in its solemn freedom from anything like the joy of life;—but you find a singular blending of the most exquisite loveliness. . . . With all its grandeur—and you had expected grandeur, though not of so fine a type,—it is the most finished landscape in the world. "It is architectural," as Professor Muir describes it; everything is in proportion and perfectly balanced; nothing is rude and scrambling, but everything tapered and rounded and delicately perfect. Every long, slender, perfectly wooded headland seems to have been laid in its place by a landscape gardener.—From "From Palm to Glacier," by ALICE W. ROLLINS. (1892)

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Listed Stock Quotations

• Slowly Advancing Stock Market Featured by Specialty Issues •

Commodity and Money Markets

Few Specialties Active Features Of Stock Market

Fractional Gains for Some of the Leaders—Metal Issues Steady

By **Forrest Price**

Another day of price improvement. Stocks crept timidly forward today.

Good gains were registered by some of the specialties, and fractional advances for the standard issues.

Altogether it was a pretty good market considering the sharp slump a few days ago.

Total sales figured 700,000 shares.

However, it is not expected that the market will hit its former stride until the gold clause ruling has been handed down by the United States Supreme Court.

Some of the merchandising issued looked like good investments to traders. City Stores A moved forward more than 2 points, and was quite active.

First National Stores which has been lagging behind the market recently moved up a point today. National Department Stores had a gain of 3 points. Hahn preferred rose more than a point.

All of the McCrory Stores issues were active and higher. The preferred changed hands at an advance of 3 points.

Among other strong spots were the common and preferred issues of Kelly Springfield, the preferred soaring about 5 points. A nearly two-point advance was recorded by General Electric.

American Type Founders preferred gained about 3 points, and the common 1. Houdaille Hershey gained more than 3 points.

On the offside of the market were Franklin Simon preferred, Chrysler and American Agricultural Chemical.

Bonds moved gingerly along without making much of a stir in any direction. The general tone was firm with slightly higher prices for many issues.

In the commodities markets cotton had a smart price advance.

Grain values were firm throughout the day, closing steady.

General business has not yet shown any effects from the agitation concerning the gold clause now before the Supreme Court. The securities and commodities markets apparently have absorbed the shock, at least for the time being.

Should the decision be against the Government it will mean drastic changes in the financial position of many corporations. Those companies having the gold clause in their outstanding obligations would have an increase of 69 per cent in the dollar face value of their debts.

Prior to 1933 nearly all corporate bond issues contained the gold clause. The railroads particularly are burdened with bonded debts. It is not difficult to imagine what would happen to them if a decision unfavorable to the Government should be handed down.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The stock market displayed streaks of optimism today but trading, on the whole, was relatively dull and price changes, except in a few instances, were small.

Washington developments, especially the gold-clause ruling, were being awaited to push the list in one direction or another.

Scattered specialties continued to attract followings. Among these, up 1 to around 3 points, were City Stores, National Department Stores, Kelly-Springfield, Mullins Manufacturing and American Type Founders.

Mixed Price Changes

Slight improvement was registered by American Telephone, National Steel, Bethlehem and American Can.

Among issues about unchanged to a trifle lower were U. S. Steel, Goodyear, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, Public Service of New Jersey, du Pont, Standard Oils of California and New Jersey, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and Union Pacific.

The markets apparently paid little attention to a New York State Supreme Court decision ordering the Bethlehem Steel Co. to pay interest on its gold bonds at the old parity of the dollar.

Bond Trading Dull

Bonds held to a dull and rather featureless course today. Forenoon trading was in light volume, and price changes were generally unimportant with the tone about steady.

Several of the United States Governments moved up a little in routine trading. Gains of about ⅛ of a point were shown in Treasury 3s, 1946-48, at 101.28; 3¼s at 107.27 and Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s at 101.30. The balance of the list remained close to the previous closing levels.

The decision of the State Supreme Court upholding the claim of certain holders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation 5s who sought to collect interest in gold added a new twist to the simmering gold clause situation, and at the same time brought enough buying into the bonds to push the price up 1½ points to 113.

There was a little improvement in Armour & Co. 4½s at 102¾, St. Paul 5s at 23, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s at 80¾, Erie 5s at 70¼, International Telephone 5s at 67¼, Nickel Plate 4½s at 61¼, Postal Telegraph 5s at 47¾, and Southern Railway 4s at 59¼.

Prime investment loans of the corporate class were firm generally. An exception was Union Pacific 4s, which sold off ½ point at par.

The foreign list was quieter. German Governments were down around a point, while Italian 7s made a like gain.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Jan. 17. (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 2 higher.

	High	Low	Last
January	77.8	77.8	78.6b
July	78.2	78.2	77.2b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.17	Last Jan.16
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	1600	6¾	6½	6⅝	6½
85	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	400	87¼	87	87	..
34⅛	16	2	Adams Millis	1500	32¾	32¼	32¾	32½
11⅝	6¾	..	Addressograph	400	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅝
7⅝	3⅛	..	Advance Rumely	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
9⅜	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
113	91¾	3	Air Reduction	900	111½	111½	111½	111½
39⅛	13⅜	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
23⅞	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	5300	18	17½	18	17⅝
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
16⅛	4½	..	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	100	134¼	134¼	134½	134
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	600	16⅝	15⅞	16½	16
20⅛	11½	.25e	Alpha Port Cem	100	18	18	18	..
7¾	2⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	900	52⅛	52	52⅛	51¼
98	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	2400	53⅞	52	53⅞	54
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	400	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	46	46	46	44½
72⅞	46⅛	..	Am Crys Sug pf	70	62½	62	62½	..
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	500	27¼	27	27¼	..
122	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	130	119½	119¼	119½	119½
114¾	90¼	4f	Am Can	3800	112½	111¼	111¼	111⅝
73⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17½
50½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	100	40	40	40	40
12¼	4½	..	Am Chain	700	9	8⅞	8⅞	..
70⅝	46¼	3f	Am Chicle	400	68¼	68	68	68
62½	20⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	29	28¾	28¾	29
5	1¼	..	Am Encaustic T	600	2⅛	2¼	2½	2¼
13⅜	4⅛	..	Am & For Pow	400	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¼
30	11⅜	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	17¾	17¼	17¾	18¼
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7	7	7	..
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	23	23	23	..
10	3	..	Am Ice	1400	4¾	3⅞	4¾	4
45¼	25⅛	6	Am Ice pf	800	31¾	29⅞	31¾	..
11	4¾	..	Am International	700	6	6	6	6
1½	⅜	..	Am La France	200	..	½	½	½
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	700	18¼	18	18	18⅛
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	51	51	51	50
27⅝	12⅞	..	Am Metal	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	800	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
26¼	9½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	11¼	11	11	..
29⅞	11⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	13¼	13	13	13¼
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	5500	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	4100	21⅝	20¾	21⅝	21¼
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	1600	71	70	71	70⅝
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4700	36	35⅜	35½	35¾
109	91¾	3b	Am Sm&R 6% pf	800	111¾	110½	111¼	110
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	16⅝	16⅛	16½	15⅝
44⅝	27	2f	Am Stores	400	41½	41⅜	41⅜	42
72	36	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	62⅞	62¾	62¾	62
129½	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	129	129	129	..
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel& Tel	4500	105	104⅛	104¾	104¼
13	3	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	1500	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5½
28¾	7¾	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	500	17¾	15	16¾	15
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	600	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	42¾	41½	41½	42
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
17⅞	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
17⅞	10	..	Anaconda Cop	4400	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10¾
103	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	300	101½	101¼	101¼	101¼
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	3900	5¾	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	500	66½	66¼	66½	66½
8¾	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	5
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	13	12⅝	12⅝	12¼
92	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	300	90½	90	90	..
64	36⅞	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	..
73¾	45¼	2e	Atchison T&SF	3600	50¼	49	49¾	49¾
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	1800	31¼	30¾	31	31¼
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1800	24⅜	24	24	24⅛
107	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	108	108	108	..
16¼	5½	..	Atlas Tack	300	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	..
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	400	26	25⅝	25⅝	25¼
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	11¾	12	12	12
65	31½	5	Austin Nichol A	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
10⅝	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3300	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4¾
			—B—					
16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	1400	6	5½	5¾	5¾
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛	22¼
14½	3⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	2500	13	12¾	12⅞	13
37⅜	15¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15
102⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	100	101	101	101	..
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	100	33	33	33	..
10	3½	..	Barnsdall A	700	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	500	16⅜	16½	16½	16½
76⅝	58	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	100	75	75	75	..
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	50	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜
23⅛	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	15⅜	15	15⅛	15⅜
19⅛	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Lin	700	16⅛	16	16⅛	16
40	26	2	Best & Co	400	35	35	35	35
49½	74⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	5500	31¼	30¼	31⅛	30⅞
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	800	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	71¼
40	19¼	1e	Bigelow Sanford	40	23¼	23¼	23¼	22½
16⅛	6	..	Blaw Knox	1100	12¾	12¼	12¼	12⅛
109	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	60	106	106	106	107
56⅛	28	..	Blumenthal pf	60	39	37½	39	..
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	500	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
68⅝	41½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
94	76	4f	Bon Ami A	50	96	95½	96	96
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2400	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24½
38	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	3300	29¾	29¼	29⅞	29⅝
28¾	12	2	Briggs Mfg	3100	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	27⅛
27½	14	2	Briggs & Strat	200	23½	23⅛	23⅞	..
44⅞	28¼	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	1700	40	38¾	40	38½
58¼	31½	4	Brooklyn Q pf	100	29	29	29	..
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	48½	48½	48½	49
10⅞	4	..	Brunswicke Balke	300	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞
9¾	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	6¼	6	6	5⅝
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	11½	11	11½	11½
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	50	69½	69½	69½	..
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	700	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	170	26¾	26	26¾	26
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	1600	3½	3¼	3½	3½
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
4½	⅝	..	Burns Bros A cts	200	..	1	1	..
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	220	8½	8½	8⅝	8⅜
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	400	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
3⅞	¾	..	Bush Term (h)	100	2	2	2	..
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop Zinc	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	600	17⅝	17½	17½	17⅝
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	70	55	54⅞	55	54½
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	600	38	37½	38	37½
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	500	15¼	15	15	15
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2400	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	35
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Adm	200	6	6	6	6
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	3500	54¾	53¼	54½	53⅝
92½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	20	94	94	94	94
38¾	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	4100	38¾	38¼	38½	38
44⅞	17½	..	Celanese Corp	5300	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜	32¼
5⅞	1⅛	..	Celotex Co (h)	900	4	3¼	4	3⅛
4	1	..	Celotex vtc (h)	500	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅝
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	600	23	18¾	23	18⅞
32½	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	200	23⅛	23	23	24
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	900	11¾	11½	11½	12
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	3100	41	40½	41	41
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	29	29	29	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	700	40	39⅝	40	40¼
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2500	43¾	42⅞	42⅞	43
8	1⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
5½	1½	..	Chi & Wt West	100	2	2	2	..
8½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	2½	2⅜	2½	..
13¼	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
15	3½	..	Chi & N western	1400	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅜
28	6¾	..	Chi & N'west pf	500	9¼	8½	8¾	8¾
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	23¾	22½	23¾	22¾
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	400	27¾	27½	27¾	27
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	100	6	6	6	..
60⅜	29¼	1	Chrysler	10800	38½	37⅛	38	38¼
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	20¼	20	20¼	20⅛
2⅝	½	..	City Stores (h)	32200	1½	⅞	1¼	1
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc (h)	14200	⅞	⅜	¾	..
5⅝	2¼	..	City Stores A (h)	9200	6⅞	4¾	6	4½
5½	2	..	City Stores A vtc (h)	400	6⅛	5	5⅝	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1400	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	17⅛
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	600	13¾	13½	13½	13½
94	74	7	Collins & A pf	10	81	81	81	..
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
32	10½	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	40	20½	20	20½	..
19¼	6	..	Columbia Gas	2400	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
71	41	5*	Columbia G pf B	40	50	50	50	50
41⅜	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	100	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼
77¼	38	3.40	Columbian Carb	700	68¾	68¾	69	69
40¼	18⅜	2	Comm Credit	4100	41½	41	41½	41⅛
61	35¾	2f	Comm Inv Tr	1800	59¼	58½	59	59
36¾	15¾	.60	Com'l Solvents	6100	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	21⅝
3¾	1	..	Cor. with & So	2800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
52¾	21½	.6	Comwith &S 6pf	400	31¼	30¼	31¼	30
35⅜	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	32⅜	32¼	32⅝	32⅛
6¼	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	5400	7½	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
20⅜	10⅜	2m	Consol Film I pf	3100	21	20½	20¾	20⅝
57⅜	18½	1	Consol Gas	5600	20⅞	20⅛	20½	20½
95	71	5	Consol Gas pf	20	80	80	80	..
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	300	2m	2⅛	2⅛	2½
14¼	7¼	.42e	Consol Oil	3200	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	7¾
6¾	2¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2½	½	..	Consol Textile	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13½	6m	..	Container A	1600	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	1100	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	1600	64¾	64	64½	64¼
36¼	23⅜	1.20f	Cont Insurance	1900	33½	33	33	33
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	1600	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
22¾	15¾	.50e	Cont Oil	2200	17⅝	17⅛	17½	17⅜
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	800	65	64¾	64¾	64⅞
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	400	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
36¼	28	2	Cream of Wheat	200	36	35⅞	35⅞	36
44¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	600	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
84	47	4	Crown W Pap 1pf	10	83	83	83	..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	300	21⅜	21	21⅜	21¼
3⅛	⅞	..	Cuba Co	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5¾
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	400	20½	20	20	20¼
95¾	43½	6m	Curtis Pub pf	100	95¼	95¼	95¼	95½
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	1900	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	600	18½	17⅞	18½	17½
			—D—					
7	5	..	Detroit & Mack	20	6	6	6	..
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	1900	26⅜	25¾	25⅞	26
19¼	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19¼
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	1500	38	37¼	37¼	37
32¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1400	16½	15¾	16¼	16¼
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	76¼	75½	75½	75½
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	27½	27	27⅝	27¾
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	4100	36⅜	35¾	36¼	36¼
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2400	22½	21½	22½	21⅜
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3000	94⅜	93¾	94	94
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	107	107	107	106½
			—E—					
12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
116½	79	4f	Eastman Kodak	300	112½	112¼	112½	112¼
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	200	17¼	17	17¼	17
19¼	..	..	Eitingon Schild	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2300	25¾	25	25½	25½
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	108	108	108	108
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	300	5	5	5	5⅛
9½	4¼	..	Elec Bond & Ind	500	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
9⅜	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	47½	46½	47½	45
3¾	1	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
128	120	7	Endicott John pf	100	128	127	128	..
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
10⅜	..	..	Equitable Off Bld	1600	5	5	5	5
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
28¼	14¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	14	14	14	..
14⅞	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	100	11	11	11	10⅞
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	200	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
			—F—					
2⅞	1	..	Fairbanks Co	1120	2⅛	1¾	2	1⅞
12⅜	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	760	8⅝	7½	8¼	..
18¾	..	..	Fairbanks Morse	800	19¼	19	19	19
71½	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	40	72¾	72	72	..
107	52	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	50	50	50	..
98	62	..	Fed M & S pf	300	70	70	70	..
8¾	2⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	5½	5⅜	5½	..
5⅜	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
			—G—					
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	500	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7
43⅝	30	1¾	Gen Am Trans	1000	37	36⅝	37	36⅝
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	300	17⅛	17	17⅛	16¾
14⅜	6½	.65e	Gen Baking	200	8	8	8	8
10⅛	5	..	Gen Bronze	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
6½	2¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3	3	3	..
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	30000	23⅜	21½	23¼	21¾
12⅝	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3000	11	11	11	11
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1500	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	33¾
1¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	600	½	⅜	⅜	½
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	300	60¾	60¼	60¼	60
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	12000	31¾	30⅞	31¼	31¼
6⅝	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	11½	11⅜	11⅜	..
96	73½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	95½	95½	95½	..
3⅝	1	..	Gen Realty	500	1½	1¼	1½	1⅛
26⅜	10	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	300	18	18	18	18
20	10	..	Gen Refract ct	1800	17½	17	17	17⅛
14⅞	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1500	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
72	47	5	Gillette S R pf	600	72⅝	72¼	72¼	71½
6⅜	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	400	3½	3¼	3½	3⅛
30	16¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	500	25	24½	25	23½
28⅜	15⅝	1f	Glidden	1900	24½	24	24	24½
9½	3⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	..
23	16	1.20	Gold Dust	1000	17	16⅜	16½	16½
120	96½	6	Gold Dust pf	200	116	116	116	..
18	8	..	Goodrich	1000	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅛
62⅜	36½	..	Goodrich pf	100	48	48	48	..
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	4000	23¼	22⅜	22¾	23
86¼	64	4	Goodyear 1pf	300	89	89	89	89
11¾	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	4¾	4⅝	4¾	..
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	2000	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2½
8

Commerce and Finance

Wallace Fixes 1935 Cotton Production at 10,500,000 Bales

Business and Industry

Women Shoppers Question Efficacy Of Advertisements

Dry Goods Men Hear What Customers Think About Service and Values

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Women's reaction to advertising and to store sales service featured an address by Mrs. John Cortland Podester, publisher's special representative, in the sales promotion division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association convention here today. There are many things about both these subjects women do not understand, Mrs. Podester declared.

"Women can't understand why very often a store has an advertisement about one fourth of a page in size, presenting two decks of cards for 44 cents—regular value, 50 cents—or advertises some equally small and yet in the same store hundreds of things arrive in the housewares department and these are kept a dark secret between the buyer and his sales staff—only sometimes it is just the buyer's secret.

"The average customer cannot understand why the store will offer most attractive summer furniture in April and say nothing or very little about it in June, when she is ready to purchase."

Mrs. Pondester held that most women, regardless of the income group, have a set price at which they usually buy, a second price as high as they will trade up to and a third price they consider a sale.

Cash vs. Charge

"Women can't understand so many stores' attitude about cash customers versus charge customers," she continued. "In no other establishment but retailing is she who pays cash looked upon less favorably than she who makes the store wait 30 to 60 or more days. Women have learned that a charge account is as magic. Returns, adjustments, special service are all rendered to the charge customers, and many women maintain them for self-protection in addition to convenience."

Mrs. Podester stressed the interest customers have in the sales forces and held that stores might profitably encourage and further develop good will in this direction.

"When a store goes to the expense of putting in new recreation rooms, lunch rooms and other benefits for the good of the employees, it will be more interesting to the customer and build up as much good will as institutional ads that tell how many delivery trucks there are or the amount of wrapping paper used each year in sending out packages.

"Women do understand, however, all the nice things stores do for them. They appreciate service. Stores are constantly discussed, no matter where women gather, and, as a whole, women are fair to the stores even though they feel that the stores should know more about women's wants and desires."

Sales Tax Criticized

Speakers at last night's session, however, criticized the retail sales tax and declared it had been "slipped over on the American public."

I. A. Hirschmann, publicity director for Lord and Taylor, held it has been imposed by a small minority and would incite chiseling and malpractice "as the national recovery administration codes did." He recalled that the reason for it had been ascribed to the need for raising funds for the unemployed but indicated other and better means could have been found.

Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing at Columbia University, urged the retail drygoods merchants to oppose every move through any government agency to guarantee security of profits. He held that merchants should not look to monopolies, but to efficient management, for their profits.

Decrease in French Raw Cotton Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—The curtailed activities of France's cotton-spinning industry during 1934 was reflected in a marked decline of imports into that market of raw cotton, according to a report from the Commerce Department.

During the first 10 months of 1934, the report shows, receipts of raw cotton amounted to only 191,788 metric tons, valued at 847,853,000 francs, compared with 269,131 tons, valued at 1,211,040,000 francs, in the corresponding period of 1933.

The French import trade in raw cotton in 1934 was featured by a heavy decline in purchases from the United States, the increase in those from Brazil, a newcomer in the column of France's source of cotton supply, and the increase in receipts of French colonial cotton, it was stated.

The United States accounted for only 92,792 metric tons of French cotton imports in the January-October period of 1934, compared with 171,505 in the corresponding 1933 period.

(Approximate value of French franc in January-October period of 1934 was 6.6 cents; in like period of 1933, 4.8 cents.)

Is This the Man You Need?

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Has had wide sales and advertising experience and has traveled extensively throughout the United States and Europe. Has directed advertising in all leading countries of the world.

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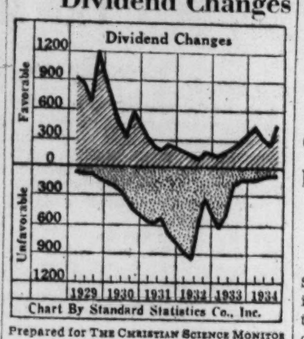
Fewer Unfavorable Dividend Changes



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS WILL be noted on the accompanying chart unfavorable dividend changes have decreased to the level of 1929.

Favorable changes were more numerous in 1934 than in any of the three previous years.

Cotton Production For 1935 Is Fixed At 10,500,000 Bales

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Cotton production for 1935 was fixed today by Secretary Wallace at 10,500,000 bales of 500 pounds each. This was the figure set under provisions of the Bankhead Cotton Production Control Act.

An additional 700,000 bales not sold during 1934 was added to the 1935 figure.

The 1935 quota represented an increase of approximately 1,224,000 bales over 1934. The 1934 quota was 10,476,000 bales of 478 pounds net weight.

The quota in bales of 478 pounds net weight, and last year's carryover would bring the total to 11,700,000 bales.

Southern Industry Says NRA Needs Drastic Changes

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—It is the composite opinion of southern industry that the NRA must be drastically modified or abolished altogether, according to statistics released by the Southern States Industrial Council, based on returns from a questionnaire mailed to 6000 southern manufacturers.

Specifically, 34.2 per cent of the manufacturers reporting wanted the act modified; 43.4 per cent wanted it abolished altogether, and 22.4 per cent were for the NRA at it is.

Since 85 per cent of the manufacturing plants in the South employ 50 or less workers, it is safe to assume that the statistics reveal in a large measure the criticism of small manufacturers throughout the country, the council stated when releasing the report.

Every manufacturer reporting was emphatic in his insistence that Section 7-a of the Recovery Act be clarified, although collective bargaining received approval.

The southern manufacturer, the statistics show, is not against the collective bargaining of his own employees, but insists that those with whom he bargains should be "representatives of his own plant and not an organized labor group or a representative of such a group from some other section of the country."

Tourist Traffic Lower in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—No general improvement in tourist traffic has been recorded in France during 1934, according to the U. S. Consul at Paris. Tourist traffic, in fact, has been declining steadily since 1929.

Preliminary statistics, however, indicate an increase in British entries in that year, partly due to improved economic conditions in Great Britain.

Figures compiled by the French National Tourist Bureau show that the number of tourists visiting France declined from a total of 1,911,107 in 1929 to 931,505 in 1933. Americans visiting France in the latter year numbered slightly more than 100,000 compared with 296,000 in 1929, it was stated.

The statistics of the French National Tourist Bureau do not fully show the loss to France in income from the tourist trade as they cannot take into consideration the increased brevity of sojourns, a factor highly important to the "invisible" asset to the republic represented in tourist traffic.

American People Consume More Beef In 1934 Than Any Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAPID CITY, S. D.—The packing industry in 1934 processed the largest volume of meat on record, Wm. Whitfield Woods, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, stated here in an address before the annual meeting of the American National Live Stock Association.

"Operations in some packing plants in 1934 were more profitable than in 1933, when the industry as a whole made its first profit in three years," Mr. Woods stated. "However, the aggregate profits of the industry from all sources in 1934 were equivalent to only a fraction of a cent per pound of product sold.

"The American people as a whole ate more beef in 1934 than in any previous year, and the amount of beef eaten per person last year averaged about 67 pounds—probably the greatest it has been for at least 20 years," Mr. Woods continued. "Preliminary figures for the year 1934 indicate that possibly as much as 8,500,000,000 pounds of beef were consumed in this country, as compared with less than 7,000,000,000 pounds in 1933. The figures for 1934 include the meat which was distributed by the Government through relief agencies."

U. S. and Canadian Output Of Newsprint Is Higher

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Production of newsprint by Canadian and United States mills in December amounted to 319,321 tons, an increase of 24.63 per cent over the 256,199 tons produced in the same month last year, according to reports to the newsprint service bureau.

The output in Canada, aggregating 239,544 tons, was the largest for any single month in the history of the industry and was believed to be due to stocking by customers who wished to secure as much paper as possible before the $2.50 a ton advance in price became effective on Jan. 1.

United States production was 79,777 tons, compared with 80,895 tons in December, 1933.

Bethlehem Steel Bond Payment Is Ordered in Gold

Court Rules That Company Must Meet Interest at Old Parity of Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Bethlehem Steel Company, in effect, must pay interest on certain of its bonds at the old gold parity of the dollar, according to a signed order from Supreme Court Justice Aaron Steuer.

This decision was given as a result of a suit brought by the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, holding as trustees 60 $1000 first lien and refunding mortgage 5 per cent 30-year gold bonds of the Bethlehem Steel Company, issued in 1912, which provided for payment of interest either in dollars, pounds or Dutch guilders.

The semi-annual interest of the issue was set by the Bethlehem bonds, which originally totaled $15,200,000, at $25 in New York, £5 2s. 10d. in London, and 62.25 guilders in Amsterdam on each $1000 bond. The City Bank presented the Nov. 1, 1933, coupons for payment in Amsterdam, Holland, in guilders, and when payment was refused, sued here for $2437.09, the present dollar value of the number of guilders specified as interest in the coupons of the 60 bonds.

The Bethlehem Steel Company says in answer that because of the gold legislation of the Roosevelt Administration it was not obligated to pay interest to recipients of the United States in anything but dollars of the present gold content or their equivalent at the current rate of exchange.

The motion to strike out the answer and to enter judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,437.09 was granted by Justice Steuer. The company contended it was obligated to pay only $1500.

Bethlehem also says in its answer that the owners of the bonds involved were citizens of the United States. Refusal of payment in guilders was justified on the ground that the holders intended to convert the guilders into United States currency in a greater amount than they would be entitled to if the coupons were presented for redemption here, and that the holders intended to use here the money so converted.

Assistant treasurer of the company, William J. Brown, submitted an affidavit declaring that the reason for including provision for payment of interest in pounds and guilders in the bonds was that a substantial number of the bonds had been sold in London and in Amsterdam.

Mr. Brown said that the company was still paying in foreign currencies to bona fide residents of foreign countries, but the plaintiff by claiming payment in foreign currencies was attempting to avoid the effect of the gold legislation of the Administration upon citizens of this country.

Although the constitutionality of the congressional resolution of June 5, 1933, voiding the gold clause in public and private obligations was questioned by the plaintiffs, Justice Steuer did not rule on this point except by implication in sustaining the plaintiff's case. This is the resolution now before the United State Supreme Court.

Swedish Imports From U. S. Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—During the year 1934, United States products made notable progress in Sweden, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

During the first 10 months of the year Swedish imports from the United States were 37 per cent in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1933, a larger percentage increase than registered for any of the other principal supplying countries.

The share of the United States in Sweden's import trade, the report states, increased from 86,661,000 crowns during January-October, 1933, to 118,900,000 crowns in the corresponding period of 1934. Aggregate Swedish imports in the 10-month period of 1934 were valued at 1,060,345,000 crowns, compared with 883,614,000 crowns in the January-October period of 1933, an increase of 12 per cent. (Current value of Swedish crown approximately .25 cents.)

Expert Cites Benefits of RFC Direct Loans to Small Concerns

Advantages Far Outweigh Any Possible Disadvantages, Says New York Accountant—Asserts Federal Agency Not a Harsh Creditor

By William J. Marks
Accountant and Auditor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Discussing the advantages and disadvantages attending the borrowing of money from the RFC by business concerns, William J. Marks, accountant and auditor of New York, concludes that the benefits to the businessman far outweigh any possible detriment that can result from such loans and that they constitute one of the greatest potential aids to sound business recovery. He says:

"The writer has found through considerable experience in recent months that the advantages of these loans far outweigh the disadvantages. In fact, if viewed in the proper light, the seeming disadvantages melt away to practically nothing in comparison to the great good that can be accomplished by the proper use of these loans by the small businessman.

"While there are some exceptions, generally speaking, a loan can be had by any well-managed business which was established prior to Jan. 1, 1934, provided it can offer RFC adequate security in the form of sound, though nonliquid assets; provided that it can show where it may reasonably expect to repay the loan within five years out of profits (begin amortizing the principal in about a year or so after receipt of the funds); further provided that it is solvent, cannot obtain a loan of the needed size and character at prevailing bank rates, and that it requires proceeds of the loan primarily for the employment of labor, purchase of materials, supplies and/or merchandise and general current operating expenses.

Benefits Are Apparent

"From the experience of preparing many applications as well as answering scores of inquiries on the subject and in turn asking many questions of the RFC personnel, the writer has discovered the advantages and disadvantages referred to at the beginning of this article. The advantages being the most important to the particular concern is that it will be enabled to stay in business with the proceeds of the loan where it might otherwise not. Their present employees will be thereby benefited, as well as their creditors. In addition to holding their jobs the employees may often be given full time where previously they had only been working on a part-time basis. The creditors will not only have their past due debts paid in time, if not at once, but they will also have a continuing customer who may quite likely soon become an even larger user of their products or services.

"Many concerns are now borrowing money from various sources at an annual rate of interest cost up to 40 or 50 per cent. Other concerns are turning away profitable business, which requires the tying up of funds for several months. Substantial discounts on purchases are daily being lost by business houses who do not have sufficient working capital. Many of these concerns could qualify for an RFC loan, which would help them a great deal.

Sees No Domination

"The so-called disadvantages of these loans—the various reasons advanced to the writer by business men why they should not borrow from RFC—are in the opinion of the writer in most cases found to be groundless after a careful analysis of the particular situation. One of the frequently advanced arguments is that the business will be tied up and controlled by the Government. It is true that without permission from the RFC a borrower may not while indebted to them mortgage, assign, sell or lease it's plant, equipment or other capital assets; it cannot declare any dividends nor can the officers, partners, or proprietors draw any monies in the form of a loan, salary or other compensation above the amount stipulated and agreed to by RFC.

"Applicants for loans must reveal everything to RFC and, after obtaining said loan, make regular monthly reports during the term of their indebtedness. This information is held strictly confidential and should offer no objection to concerns who are legitimate. Funds borrowed may only be used for working capital, unless permission is otherwise granted for specific purposes. A mortgage or assignment must be given to RFC on all property, real and personal, owned by the borrower and this must generally be a first mortgage. This should not be objectionable unless the concern already has some of its properties mortgaged. In that case many things can be done. Creditors can often be shown the advantage to them of subordinating to RFC, sometimes with the additional consideration of a partial payment to them in cash.

Not a Harsh Creditor

"Another question frequently advanced is what will the Government do if a borrower fails to meet his obligations to it on time? The writer is confident that in the absence of dishonesty, lack of co-operation, or extremely poor judgment upon the part of the management of the debtor, the RFC will not be a very harsh creditor. Only recently Mr. Jesse Jones, chairman of its board, advised the various agency managers not to insist upon payment of maturing loans where it was not feasible under the circumstances, but rather to renew them up to five years if the collateral was not in jeopardy."

The World's Business

Recalling the Legal Tender Cases

THE closest parallel in American history to the gold-clause case before the Supreme Court is Bronson vs. Rodes in 1868. It arose out of the wartime issue of paper money. The year was 1862, and there were three bills, the total issue being $450,000,000. There are some authorities who say that it was this use of the printing press that won the war. Whatever be the fact, it is certain that the "legal tender cases" created more legal history than any other. They were milestones in the history of American law no less than of American finance.

The notes were the famous "greenbacks." They were circulated freely side by side with gold and silver coin. But the coin immediately rose to a premium over the notes. This is a record of the depreciation:

	1862	1863	1864
January	98	60	64
November	76	68	43

Not till the resumption of specie payments in January, 1879 were the greenbacks restored to equality with gold.

What caused the depreciation was the subject of violent dispute. The Greenbackers, I think, had the better of the argument. They said that depreciation was caused because the state itself had discriminated against the greenbacks. The Senate was responsible for the discrimination. It amended the House provision that the notes should be receivable for taxes, debts, and demands of all kinds due to the United States and all debts and demands owing by the United States by requiring that duties on imports should be paid in coin and that interest on U. S. bonds should be payable in coin.

The discrimination not only explains the depreciation. It had a vital connection with Bronson vs. Rodes. Two problems were involved. One was the constitutionality of the notes. That is an interesting story in itself. But it is the second problem which is of present interest. This was whether a debt could be discharged in the depreciated greenbacks. Bronson, the plaintiff, was a debtor under a bond secured by a mortgage for $1400 payable "in gold and silver coin, lawful money of the United States, with interest also in coin." Trying to discharge his debt, he tendered greenbacks. At the time of the tender, coin dollars were worth considerably more than legal tender note dollars. Defendant refused such payment, and plaintiff therefore deposited the notes to defendant's account, and sought a discharge of the debt. This is how the case came eventually to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court found for the defendent. That is, it held that the greenbacks were not the proper mode of payment. The ruling seems to have rested upon the existence of a dual money system. When Congress authorized the issue of greenbacks, it did not thereby affect the existing gold coinage. In fact, as we have seen, it limited the legal tender privilege of the notes. The Court declared, "a contract to pay a certain number of dollars in gold or silver coins is, therefore, in legal import, nothing else than an agreement to deliver a certain weight of standard gold, to be ascertained by a count of coins, each of which is certified to contain a definite proportion of that weight. It is not distinguishable, as we think, in principle, from a contract to deliver an equal weight of bullion of equal fineness."

Lawyers (particularly would-be lawyers) still wrangle over Bronson vs. Rodes. The decision has been criticized on the ground that it confused a money debt with an obligation to deliver a specific commodity, namely, gold. In the momentous case now before the Supreme Court, the grounds, upon which its predecessor rested have been removed. These is no gold available. Moreover, there is no dual money system. The greenbacks are still part of the American money system, but in 1900 and again in 1933 they were made interchangeable with all other legal tender. That is why nobody bothers nowadays to examine the notes in his wallet. If he happens to see a "United States note" (i. e. a greenback) he does not pause to think over its storied history. Yet his father probably used to speak passionately either "for" or "against" it.

In the first case to come before the lower courts on the present issue, Bronson vs. Rodes was mentioned. This was a New York action in May, 1933. Supreme Court Justice Ingraham held that the Bronson case was "not in point," and said, "different circumstances there prevailed. Two varieties of money were in general circulation, the gold dollar and the paper dollar. The latter had a much depreciated value. At the present time there is but one lawful medium of exchange, and this has the coin value as gold of equal amount." If the grounds are different today, the new ones are both con and pro, and the new decision will be as historic as was Bronson vs. Rodes.

H. B. E.

Savings Trust Co. Shows Profit For 1934 of $538,452

Bank's Strong Liquid Position Befits It as Reserve Agency

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The Savings Bank Trust Company, organized by the savings banks in this State as a central reserve agency, shows a net profit of $538,452 for its first full year of operation ended Dec. 31.

The annual report of the company just made public by C. A. Miller, president, cites that last year 131 savings banks maintained deposit accounts with the Savings Bank Trust Company totaling $43,799,823, a gain of almost $25,000,000.

The annual report of the Institutional Securities Corporation, also established by the New York State savings banks for investment purposes, was made public. It shows cash and U. S. Treasury bonds of $3,625,502 and mortgages purchased from savings banks of $3,717,301, compared with outstanding liabilities of $2,504,300 and capital and surplus of $5,059,440.

"The Savings Bank Trust Company has maintained a very strong liquid position as befits its original conception as a central reserve agency," Mr. Miller said.

"While the savings banks during the early part of 1934 utilized to a degree the ample loaning facilities of the Savings Bank Trust Company, all loans have been paid."

Its surplus has increased from $100,000 to $2,500,000 and the capital stock remains unchanged at $2,500,000. In its report, the Savings Bank Trust Company calls attention to the fact that it has sold none of its capital notes to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, although the R. F. C. had agreed in November, 1933, to purchase up to $50,000,000 of these notes.

The Savings Bank Trust Company also acts as trustee for the Mutual Savings Banks Fund, which serves as deposit insurance for all but three of the savings banks in the State.

It has added to its functions the safekeeping of securities, acting as agent in the purchase and sale of securities for savings banks and rendering a general collection service.

It has also instituted a mortgage rehabilitation service to assist savings banks in the conservation of their bond and mortgage assets, where underlying premises require rehabilitation to reasonably assure payment of such obligations.

In commenting on the fine showing of two organizations, Henry R. Kinsey, president of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, said that the Savings Bank Trust Company was doing a greater service than simply providing liquidity for the savings banks.

"It assists individual savings banks in establishing uniformly the practices and policies followed by those institutions most conservatively and progressively managed—thus assuring to the public the best possible care of its funds.

"The only true function of these two institutions is to aid in the conservation of the depositors' money. Its powers as a central savings banks agency, accountable solely to the interests of depositors in the individual banks gives it very broad scope for usefulness."

Plan Proposed to End Road's Receivership

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Division of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad between several large western lines has been recommended to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by presidents and operating officers of eight western systems.

These officials were called together to attempt to devise a plan for ending the 13-year receivership of the road.

Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington System, handed the report to Jesse Jones, chairman of the corporation. Mr. Jones said that until he had studied the plan fully he would be unable to make public its details, but that it contained specific suggestions for dismemberment of the line with more prosperous railroads taking over sections which could be operated profitably.

"There is no question," Mr. Jones said, "that there are too many railroads in that section of the country.

"The corporation has not lent any money to this road, but is making a study of it because several groups of bondholders have asked if the corporation would make a loan under certain conditions to take it out of receivership."

The Federal Court at Minneapolis has ordered a sale of the road on Feb. 11. There are outstanding a total of $46,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds.

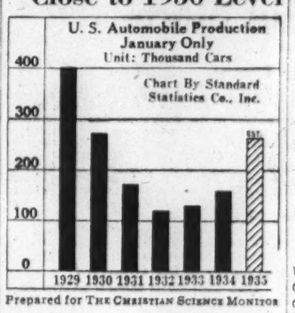
Shoe Production In St. Louis Up 9 P. C.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17 (AP)—Shoe manufacturing in St. Louis last year apparently exceeded 1933 output by about 9 per cent, officials estimated. Actual production figures will not be available until February.

Adoption of the NRA code in the latter part of 1933 brought with it a rush of buying orders from dealers who feared a jump in prices, and sent that year's national shoe volume to 350,000,000 pairs, about 75,000,000 of which were manufactured here.

Now the industry expects a 10 to 15 per cent improvement during the first half of 1935.

January Auto Output Close to 1930 Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE favorable reception given new offerings at the New York Automobile Show has given considerable encouragement to the industry.

Contrary to early 1934 experience—when labor difficulties late in 1933 and production problems caused by model innovations deferred volume operations—the trade in general is rapidly attaining a high rate of activity.

Output this month is expected to approach closely the January, 1930, level of 273,000 cars and should attain a total 70 per cent over January, 1934.

Official Estimate Of Wool Now Held By Manufacturers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The wool stock report for Dec. 31 just issued by the Commerce Department Bureau of Census showed a total of 164,115,000 pounds held by dealers and manufacturers.

Of this total dealers had on hand 115,141,000 pounds, and manufacturers 48,975,000 pounds. The total is based on estimated yields varying with grade, condition and origin of the wool and represents the clean equivalent of wool reported as greasy shorn, greasy pulled, and scoured shorn and pulled.

On the greased equivalent basis formerly used by the bureau the total stock of wool including carpet reported on hand by dealers and manufacturers would be 434,045,000 pounds as compared with Sept. 29 report of 493,471,000 pounds, a decrease of 59,426,000 pounds.

The clean equivalent wool on hand totaling 164,115,000 pounds represents 145,127,000 pounds of domestic wool and 20,988,00 pounds of foreign wool. Dealers held 104,127,000 pounds of domestic wool and 11,014,000 pounds of the foreign product. Manufacturers held 39,000,000 pounds of domestic wool and 9,974,000 pounds of foreign wool.

New Advertising Code Would Give More Protection

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—A revised fair practices code for advertising is being sent out today to members of the National Association of Better Business Bureaus in 48 cities following its adoption by the board of governors of the association here. If adopted by the membership, it would replace the present code, which became effective in 1931.

The new code is held to further protect consumer confidence in legitimate business and would place the burden of proof regarding the truth, accuracy and fairness of advertising claims upon business itself. The board of governors unanimously recommended its adoption.

Advertising abuses were divided into two classes by Karl T. Finn of Cincinnati, president of the association, in explaining the new code. He said there was advertising that deceived the public, which included fraudulent or misleading claims with regard to products of services, and advertising which demoralizes competition through unfair comparisons and unprovable implications. He held that legitimate advertisers must first be willing to assume the burden of proof of their statements if they were to continue to merit public acceptance of their claims and at the same time keep favor with competitors and publishers.

U. S. Bank Clearings Rise 36.3 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Bank clearings again exceeded by a large amount the record for the like week a year ago, says Dun & Bradstreet. The total for 22 leading cities was $5,696,360,000 compared with $4,183,092,000 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 36.3 per cent.

The increase was largely at New York where operations in some of the speculative markets added materially to the total. This city's aggregate of $3,975,138,000 was 44.2 per cent greater than the amount reported a year ago. The aggregate for centers outside of New York was $1,721,222,000, a gain of 20.7 per cent.

The total for the second week of January was above that for the opening week of the new year by $323,420,000.

Portland, Ore., Banks Show Record Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 17—Portland banks established new history between the call dates of Oct. 17, 1934, and Dec. 31, 1934, when, compared with one year ago, their deposits had increased a total of $19,688,312.

The United States National Bank, Bank of California and Canadian Bank of Commerce, showed the highest total deposits ever recorded by them on a bank-call date. The United States National had $86,085,978 on deposit; the Bank of California, $14,797,254, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, $4,190,101.

Record-Breaking Retail Business In Great Britain

Also Marked Increase in Shipbuilding and Electric Power Output

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Britain's slow but sure upward movement out of slump conditions is shown not only in what is claimed to have been record retail trade about Christmas, but also in three sets of authoritative statistics just made public.

These statistics refer respectively to:

1. Employment in the shipyards generally.
2. Output of shipbuilding on the Clyde, and
3. National sales of electricity.

In each case encouraging improvement is recorded.

The number of the workers employed in the shipyards throughout Britain has increased by 9000 in the last 12 months. The percentage of registered workers idle in this industry has thus fallen from 55.1 a year ago to 46.5 now.

In the case of the Clyde shipbuilding yards the year's output has been 268,000 tons. This is claimed as approaching one quarter of the total of new construction in the whole world in the same period. The tonnage launched on the Cluye was in 1934 as much as in all the previous three years put together.

The amount of leeway still to be made up is indicated by the fact that this large total is little more than one third of the record set up in the Clyde yards in 1913, when 750,000 tons were launched.

The electricity figures bring information for that industry up to the end of the first quarter of 1934. They show an increase in consumption of 13.3 per cent in 12 months, being the largest advance ever recorded in Britain.

Russia Encroaching On Canada's Lumber Market in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Eastern Canada and British Columbia are faced with the danger of losing a large part of their market for lumber with Great Britain owing to negotiations now in progress between Timber Distributors, Ltd., of Great Britain, and Russian exporters.

Canada had nearly 1,000,000,000 feet of export in 1934 to Great Britain, according to Mr. H. H. MacMillan, president of the H. R. MacMillan Company, Ltd.

A few days ago representatives of Timber Distributors, Ltd., met in Paris business men from the Soviet to discuss the matter of increased export for 1935 which is expected to amount to 100,000,000 feet of Russian timber over the amount sent there in 1934. The quota for that year was 700,000,000 feet. There is no present British quota governing the 1935 imports from Russia.

The situation is made more serious, thought Mr. MacMillan, because of the "fall" clause whereby the British importer is guaranteed against any fall in price which competition may bring about.

Payment on Brazil Imports Suspended

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 17 (By U. P.)—The Bank of Brazil announces a provisional suspension of exchange available for imports, which will be re-established as soon as readjustments of Brazil's exchange situation are completed.

The move was forced by the bank's remittance to England of £325,000 for debt service payments due under the Aranha debt funding agreement. The remittance apparently used a large part of the available official exchange.

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CHICAGO LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

In Days of Storm

By May Wynne

When we met Althea and Morice Churton, children of the Puritan family at Scrooby Grange, at the opening of our story, they were just becoming acquainted with Diccon Rowley, who had been living in London as a page to the Queen but was now staying with his uncle, Sir Hugh Rowley, at the Hall. Diccon, in a spirit of adventure, followed his young friends one night to a meeting of the Puritans where a Dutchman, Jan Van Eyns, invited them all to flee from persecution in England and to make their homes in Leyden. Colonel Rowley secretly followed his nephew to the meeting and at its close arrested Van Eyns. When Diccon discovers that through his rashness the Churtons and their friends have been betrayed, he hastens to the Grange to warn them of their peril.

Chapter Three

DICCON turned away so that his face was in shadow.

"I only meant to tease you," he said, while his listeners stood silent in their dismay. "I meant to boast on the morrow that I had been to your secret meeting. Then, that man spoke—and everything seemed changed. I felt I, too, wanted to be one of you. I was glad I had come. I meant to tell and thank you. And now your friend is in danger. The prison at Nottingham is vile—" he broke off suddenly, unable to control his voice.

"Oh, Diccon," said Althea, "and we trusted you!"

But Morice, understanding better, spoke bluntly.

"If you are telling the truth," he said, "come in to my father and repeat to him what you have told us. He will know what to do."

Diccon shivered, but he stood the test.

"I will come," he said, and truly did he do penance for his love of mischief when he saw Horace Churton's grieved face.

Yet not a word of condemnation did he speak.

"You had better return home, boy," said he. "I will see to this matter," and hastily he left the room.

"Father, too, will be in danger," moaned Althea. "He will be taken away to prison, and it is our fault."

Diccon's Remorse

"It is not your fault, it is mine," retorted Diccon. "Through me that preacher will be carried to gaol."

And before Morice could stop him he had gone.

When Dame Hesketh heard the tale she scolded Morice and Althea the more sharply because of her own anxiety.

"What did you want, making friends of that boy?" she asked. "From all I hear he is a bag of mischief, aping Court manners to match that good-for-nothing uncle of his. If I were your father I would forbid you his company."

And the good woman would have driven her charges to bed had they not escaped her.

There might be punishment in store on the morrow, but taking the risk of that, they felt they must venture forth to meet their father and hear the news, bad though it might be.

The moon was higher now, and there was no mistaking the young rogue Diccon as he came running, impatient to relieve his mind with the telling of a further tale.

"Your father is too late," said he, breathlessly. "It is the Dutchman, Van Eyns, who is locked up in the Hall. I had a few words with him while my uncle saw to his prison. He—he forgave me. And now I come, because I can help you and him."

"You can help?" echoed Morice. "Why, we are too young, surely, to break down prison doors—and so much depends on Herr Van Eyns. He—"

He checked himself abruptly, remembering he must not talk to Diccon about the half-formed plans to leave England.

But Althea was more trusting of this self-styled spy.

"We are ready to do anything," she said, "anything, if only we can help."

"Then come with me," said Diccon mysteriously, "for as it happens I know a secret way into that prison chamber, of which neither of my uncles is aware."

Eagerly his comrades accepted the invitation, wondering as Diccon led them to the tiny ruined chapel in the grounds of the Hall.

Little was left of the sanctuary but ivied walls and a portion of the roof, but Diccon pushed aside a long slab of stone showing a black hole.

"There are steps," said he, "and in the vault below I have an old lantern which we can light."

Morice looked back at his sister.

"Would it be better if you stayed here?" he asked. "It might be well to keep a watch in case of any prowler."

"I had thought of that," nodded Diccon, "but no maid would be brave enough to stay here alone."

That was enough for Althea.

"I will stay as sentry," she replied, "and if any pass and see me in my white gown and black cloak they may take fright and run!"

The Secret Passage

Diccon looked at her admiringly before he swung himself down into the dark, pit-like place with Morice close behind him.

Althea watched them go, and felt her pulses throb as she glanced about her. The moon looked like a big, white face peeping over a black cloud, and the night wind set the ivy rustle-rustle-rustling.

"I will be brave," thought Althea. "If we are going to have adventures I must learn to enjoy them."

"Tu-whit tu-whoo," hooted the owl.

Meantime, Diccon had found the old lantern, and having struck tinder and flint, the two lads made their way down the passage, so narrow and damp that as they walked, one after the other, they brushed the moisture from the walls.

"Here is the step," said Diccon at last. "Hold the light, Morice, while I try to find the secret spring."

Not a sound could the boys hear but the drip, drip of water, and their own nervous breathing.

Then, all at once—click! Back slid the hidden spring and a slab of stone moved aside as if on a pivot.

Peering forward they could see a very faint glimmer of light, and as Diccon dragged himself onto the floor of the prison chamber, a low exclamation of surprise greeted him. He scrambled to his feet, dusty and breathless, and whispered a hurried warning to the young man in the brown doublet and hose who had risen from his seat in amazement.

"Herr Van Eyns," said Morice, coming forward, "I am Morice Churton, and this is my friend, Diccon Rowley. We have come to bring you in safety to the Grange."

Jan Van Eyns looked from one to the other, and then caught their hands in his as he thanked them for this unlooked for way of escape.

"I own," he said, "I grieved to be thus locked away when, for all our friends' sakes, it was necessary for me to bring back news to those who await my return at Leyden. How you came here I cannot guess, but you are brave lads. I trust myself to your guidance."

Diccon shook his head.

A Willing Victim

"It is my fault you are here," he replied. "No praise do I deserve. But I am glad to make amends. One day, Sir, you and Morice here shall call me friend. But now I—I must bid you both farewell."

Morice looked at the speaker in amazement.

"But, Diccon," he cried, "you will return with us to the Grange, so that my father can thank you. You will be one of us—"

Diccon turned to the Dutchman.

"I must remain behind to close the trap," he whispered. "Quickly, now, since footsteps approach! I am your friend, and one day I will prove it. Now—go."

Van Eyns understood, and laid his hand on the boy's shoulder.

"A brave atonement," said he. "One day we shall meet again. Heaven give you strength, young lad."

There was no time for Morice to speak. Nearer came the sound of footsteps.

One moment the two boys gripped hands, then Morice and the Dutchman swung down into the passage, and Diccon had but time to replace the trap before the door opened and he turned to face his two uncles.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Diccon Swung Himself Down Into the Dark, Pit-Like Place With Morice Close Behind Him.

A Young Violinist at Home

Miss Viola Mitchell—A Child Artist Who Has Grown Up

A VIVACIOUS American girl is making her debut in the United States this winter as an adult violinist. Before large audiences and playing with musicians of several of the country's most important symphony orchestras, she is appearing as soloist. And she is introducing, for the first time in America, a concerto which the composer has given her the exclusive right to play for one year.

Miss Viola Mitchell is the young violinist who has earned this outstanding honor. That is her real name, too, for although she has spent many years in Europe developing her musical education, she is a Pittsburgh, Penna., girl, typically American, and has not thought it necessary to assume a fictitious name in her work.

I met Miss Mitchell on the afternoon of her evening appearance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston. In between telephone calls and other interruptions, the youthful violinist talked of her violin and her career.

Her amber-brown eyes glowed when the conversation turned to music. We were discussing the Malipiero concerto that Miss Mitchell not only introduced to the United States, but had the honor of being the first artist to play in public last year in Europe.

* * *

Here let me introduce Miss Margaret Horne, who, according to Miss Mitchell, is largely responsible for whatever success she may have attained. When Viola was six years old, she received her first instruction on the violin from Miss Horne at the latter's school at Pittsburgh.

Miss Horne was so impressed by the talent the child displayed that she decided to give up her violin school and devote her life to the proper development of her pupil's musical ability.

The first time the young violinist came to her studio, she played like a little master before she was even told what to do. "It was the most wonderful thing I ever saw," Miss Horne declared. "She had the tiniest violin, hardly bigger than a toy one, and she stood up there, beating time with her foot and playing as seriously as you could ever imagine."

Before Miss Mitchell was 10, she was playing as soloist with some of the biggest symphony orchestras in the United States. When she was 14, Miss Horne took her to Europe, where she became the youngest and favorite pupil of Eugene Ysaye in Brussels.

She made her European debut with orchestra when she was 16 in Brussels, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians. Later she became well acquainted with both King Albert and the Queen and frequently visited the palace as their guest.

* * *

But to get back to the interview. It was necessary to question not only Miss Mitchell but Miss Horne to get the complete story, for each was hesitant to talk of her own accomplishments.

When the little Viola was 2 years old she would not go to sleep until her mother played the piano. She was sometimes late for school or absent altogether, because the attraction of a kindly man who always played the violin when she passed his house was too great a temptation to resist. In fact, it was this kindly man who gave her her first violin.

One of Miss Mitchell's most amusing experiences occurred aboard ship on one of her recent Atlantic crossings. The captain had requested that she give a concert with Miss Ninon Vallin, a distinguished French singer, who was also a passenger on the boat. (It is the custom for the captains of ocean steamships to request famous artists to appear at entertainments for the benefit of the crew.)

On the night of the concert, the sea was running high. The boat pitched and tossed. Miss Mitchell requested that the concert be postponed a night. On the next evening, the sea was rougher, the waves were higher. A second postponement was made.

The third night found the ship rolling and tumbling in equally rough seas. The captain pleaded with the violinist; couldn't she possibly play? The sailors would be terribly disappointed. She finally consented.

The recollection of it was so amusing that Miss Mitchell jumped from her chair and demonstrated how she thought she looked. Tucking an imaginary violin under her chin, she swayed back and forth in the hotel room, one foot up and then the other, until one got a very vivid picture of how it must be to play a violin on a ship in a storm at sea.

Her account of this experience, accompanied by the humorous re-enactment, afforded an example of the naturalness which is characteristic of Miss Mitchell in both her professional and nonprofessional activities.

During the interview, and later at her concert, one could not but observe the unusual equanimity with which Miss Mitchell handled every situation, whether the appearance before an audience of 5000 or before a single interviewer.

* * *

Violins that noted violinists use have frequently as interesting histories as the artists themselves. Naturally I asked Miss Mitchell about her violins, and inquired whether I might see the one she was playing on that night.

Her eyes danced with delight as she replied:

"It is a Strad, a beautiful Strad." She took it carefully from the case.

"This violin is as beautiful to me as a Rembrandt is to a great painter."

She pointed to its delicate lines, the soft wood grains, the shapely back. And I, too, saw why she thought the fiddle as beautiful as a Rembrandt. The instrument is a fine example of the late period of the great master Antonius Stradivarius, and was made in Cremona in 1737.

Carefully it was tucked back into its velvet-lined box. But the case would be opened in a few hours again for the concert. It would be opened with the same tenderness, the same affection by a girl in flowing white satin and red velvet bow. And then up to the vaulting of a huge hall, would resound its impeccable tones.

C. G. M.

Miss Viola Mitchell, Who Is Making Her Debut in the United States This Winter as an Adult Violinist.

Japan's Doll Festival

A VISITOR to Japan, from February to April, is drawn to the colorful displays in the windows of the stores and toy shops, for on March 3 occurs the annual Girls' Festival of Dolls and on May 5, the Boys' Festival. No country in the world pays such honor to the doll as Japan, and little Japanese girls play with their own dolls, and with those handed down from many generations.

Dolls always reflect the manners and the taste of the country and the people they represent. The dolls of Japan reveal the Japanese love for beauty and daintiness, for ceremonials, and their deep respect for the past.

Every little girl in Japan carries a doll baby known as Ichima Ningyo. Ningyo is the general name for doll, and this doll is fairly well known everywhere. The Furisode Ningyo, or long-sleeved kimono doll, is also a familiar sight in many lands, for this was the well-known "ambassador of good will" doll which the girls of Japan dressed so beautifully and sent out to girls of other lands as an expression of good will and friendliness.

Ningyo is, however, very different from the dolls that appear at the time of the doll festival—the Hina Matsuri, as the Japanese call this ancient celebration. Although this festival is over a thousand years old, it is carried out just as it was in the old days of Japan. The Japanese girls, dressed in their best clothes, serve their father and mother, brothers, sisters and friends with all the dignity of genuine hostesses, for these doll festival days are an expression of the ideal of Japanese womanhood, of wisdom and love, of courtesy and service.

As the festival for the girls always comes on the third day of March, which is the month of cherry blossoms, the lovely floral decorations are cherry blossoms. All the shops diplay their tiniest articles in honor of the dolls, and every bake shop has wee cakes of every kind, and every fish market and vegetable seller deals only in the smallest articles from its usual stock. It is a delightful occasion for everyone.

As for the dolls, they occupy the principal room in the house. A set of five steps is arranged and covered with a red cloth. On these steps the dolls are placed according to their rank. With them is arranged their furniture and all their belongings. On the top step are the Emperor and Empress of Japan, in ancient costume. Beneath them are the ladies of the court, in their trailing kimonos and fans, ready to serve their royal master and mistress. Below them are the court musicians with their stringed instruments. The remaining steps hold all the various articles needed for a well-run household—screens, stands, vases for flowers, tea service, etc.

All these remain out for three days, during which time the Japanese girls busy themselves with caring for the doll family and serving them, and anyone who may visit, with the dainty dishes they themselves prepared.

Home Pets At Olympia

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

BRING out your pets!

The invitation was issued to animal lovers in all classes of the community, and from all parts of the country the pets arrived, 35,000 of them, to take part in what is believed to have been the biggest exhibition of animals ever held under one roof.

The primary object of the show, which was organized by "The People," was to give expression to the love of animals, and to spread among the general public an even greater understanding of the treatment and care of home pets. The whole of the profit was given to charity.

There were big dogs and tiny dogs; fluffy cats and sleek cats; rabbits, guinea pigs and pigeons of all descriptions. There were roosters that never ceased crowing, and hens that never ceased cackling, and ducks that seemed quite content to be without their ponds for the time being. There were parrots brought by sailors, and white mice brought by schoolboys, and even a collection of reptiles and fish, including many specimens that cannot be seen in any British aquarium.

So many celebrities lent their treasured pets that these were given a special corner all to themselves. Here were to be seen "Comet," Jim and Amy Mollison's famous tortoise, shyly hiding itself in a bed of straw, and "Wings of Speed," another tortoise, belonging to Sir Harry Brittain, who evidently thought it had done its duty by displaying a red, white and blue rosette on its shell, for there was nothing else to be seen. Sonnie Hale had lent his two dogs, "Smith" and "Dan," and Hermione Baddely her favorite cat, "Scottie." "Buster" and "Brenda," two active bull terriers, belonged to Tom Walls; "Ges," a little Scottish terrier, was the pet of Studdy, of "Bonzo" fame, while two famous actresses, Diana Wynyard and Nora Swinburne, had contributed an enormous Great Dane and a very diminutive dachshund.

Besides the different breeds, there were classes of dogs belonging to the "Tail Waggers' Club," to the transport services (railway, tramway, buses, coaches and post office), to the Metropolitan Police Force, and to children under 14 years of age.

During the afternoon Obedience Tests were held in which specially trained dogs competed for Certificates of Merit. These tests, which called for a remarkably high standard of intelligence, included speaking on command; moving to a given distance from the owner and lying on command; refusal of tempting morsels of meat offered by strangers; picking out by scent an object belonging to the owner from a number of other objects; releasing the owner after he had been trussed up by the judges with strong string; and lying in the ring for ten minutes with the owner out of sight.

One Word From Two Words Puzzle

The letters of each pair of words when rearranged will make one word. Example: Ram Line—Mineral.

1. Island, Meter.
2. Chance, Mail.
3. Orange, Rest.
4. Reign, Seen.
5. Arid, Roast.
6. Panel, Aspic.
7. Cellar, Cite.
8. Mutter, Inns.
9. Honest, Peel.
10. Royal, Tabor.
11. Pry, Canter.
12. Earn, Pails.

The Mail Bag

Hong Kong, China

Dear Editor:

I am an Oriental boy 16 years old. I have not even had the benefit of an elementary school education. Education is most expensive out here. Only the elite and well-to-do could afford it; the poor boys have to go without it, or struggle to obtain a half-baked one.

But Providence has been kind He has compensated me amply by schooling me with a keen power of observation and my daily contact with practical facts has altogether provided me with a veritable storehouse of knowledge of every conceivable subject.

I would consider it a great honor if some Amercan boys (or adult folks) would find time enough to write me a few lines touching American lives and customs. In return I will reciprocate in my poor "Oriental English" to describe anything pertaining to the Far East from your long list of questionnaires.

I am particularly interested in the subjects of Gregg Shorthand and Penmanship. I would like to trade newspapers, postal cards, stamps, coins, or anything reasonable from here, for any worn-out copies on the above-mentioned subjects sent me. They would help me in my course of self-taught study.

Wishing you continued success in fostering international good will by promoting this juvenile column, I beg to remain,

An Oriental Well-Wisher,
Ferdie S.

Pendleton, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I have been an interested reader of your column for many years.

I live on a wheat farm about three miles from Pendleton. The farming is worked by machinery which is operated by a few men. A caterpillar-tractor pulls the implements which till the soil.

Pendleton is a medium-sized city and is noted for its Round-Up. The Round-Up is held in August or September and lasts for three days. The last day, usually Saturday, is the main day and world championships are awarded in calf roping, bucking horses, relay races and steer roping. There is also trick and fancy roping, full-blooded Indian ceremonial and war dances trick riding, cowgirls and cowboys grand mounted parade, and a spectacular Indian parade. I like it all very much. When the excitement of the Round-Up subsides, Pendleton is very much like any other city of its size.

I would like very much to correspond with girls of my age (13), in all parts of the world. I am interested in music, art, sports, dancing and stamp collecting.

Eleanor E.

Newcastle, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitor, which has helped me both in my school work and with my hobbies. I am interested in architecture and economics, but my principal hobby is stamp collecting.

Newcastle is celebrating its seventy-fifth birthday as a city. A philatelic and travel exhibition was held last week. A large display of stamps was exhibited on tables while posters from various countries covered the walls.

In 1859, when the first mayor of Newcastle was elected, many aborigines lived here and cattle were driven through the main street. Within the last twenty years great iron and steel works have beeen established and other huge industrial plants and subsidiary industries have commenced operations. Some industries now supply the whole of Australia and have a huge surplus for export overseas. Newcastle today has a population of 105,000 people, and has earned the title "the Birmingham of Australia."

It is the second city in New South Wales, and the third port of the Commonwealth. As well as being famed for its coalfields, it exports other produce from the north and northwest of this State.

I would like to correspond with boys from all over the world about my age, 15.

Wesley O.

From Girls

Eileen W. (12), Winnipeg, Manitoba. Interested in music, reading, writing stories, drawing cartoons, nature study and sports.

Florence P. (13), Chicago, Illinois. From anywhere, particularly Sweden. Interested in music, swimming and hiking.

Elizabeth O. (15), St. Paul, Minnesota. From anywhere, especially from Norway, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand and England. Interested in Girl Scouts, swimming, reading and scrapbooks.

From Boys

Worthington B. (11), Oak Park, Illinois. From Japan—daily life, studies, play and what they eat.

George L. (19), Des Moines, Iowa. From other countries, especially Russia, Germany, Italy and China.

Over Twenty

Blanche W., London, England. Interested in travel in other countries, customs, outlook; in books; motoring; picture galleries. Would enjoy exchanging news, snaps, etc.

Marcella K., San Diego, California. From anywhere, but particularly Europe.

Frances F., Los Angeles, California. Interested in tennis, swimming, all outdoor sports and camps.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Leading women

Whose names are not in the Lights

Unheralded to the vast public which follows the stars on the silver screen are many women who have won renown within the movie industry—who are successfully doing interesting and specialized work of great importance.

These women and their unusual work form the basis for an unusual series of 12 articles, appearing weekly beginning February 6, in The Christian Science Monitor.

Women Who Help Make the Movies

The articles will be written by Marjorie Shuler and will appear on the Women's Page. They are full of human interest, with many illuminating comments upon women's place in the business world. The film scout who sometimes attends three theaters in an evening . . . the woman who wanted to be a lawyer and who is now aid to an important production executive . . . the secretary to Will Hays . . . are among the workers whose interesting careers are described. While the articles are of value from the vocational standpoint, they serve mainly to show in dramatic fashion how women's activities are broadening.

This interesting series of 12 articles may be ordered by means of the coupon below at the price of 60c.

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Ha-20

Dutch Oppose Plan Of Soviets to Make Lasting Arms Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The organization and preservation of peace should be left to the League of Nations and not to the Disarmament Conference, in the opinion of the Netherlands Government.

Therefore that Government has informed the Secretary-General of the League that it is opposed to the Soviet proposal to transform the Disarmament Conference into a permanent Peace Conference.

Regarding the Russian suggestion to entrust the execution of the disarmament convention to the conference, the Netherlands Government points out that all along the intention of the governments has been to set up a permanent committee to watch over the convention.

Finally, the Soviet proposals that responsibility for taking effective measures to prevent armed conflicts or bring about consultation between states when international treaties are violated should be handed over to the Disarmament Conference, are likewise rejected by the Netherlands, which holds that this task is one that naturally belongs to the League.

Art Notes

Germanic Museum

Reproductions of works by German painters of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are on view at the Germanic Museum, Cambridge. For want of originals, we may find these color photographs helpful in guiding us to an understanding of recent developments in Teutonic art. For explainable reasons, all eyes of the western world have been turned toward France, which has been so much more fruitful of ideas and technical device in this span of years. Even the Germans, we discover in this display, had finally to acknowledge ideas from their neighbors, and all that is listed under twentieth-century accomplishment bears unmistakably the French imprint.

Germany, like England, took an uncharted course in the last century. It tried to continue its inherited artistic conventions; it made an effort toward pictorial landscape, it leaned toward a romanticism which was shallow, a romanticism comparable to the Pre-Raphaelite venture. The want of success is manifest in the hunger for ideas which was satisfied by the rapid spread of ideas of Impressionism and Expressionism. The Germans assimilated the new fare and outdistanced the French in their own idiom.

At the Germanic, there are some pictures which are outspoken, striking, relentless. Colors have been applied with very thick impasto, the chromas are strong, highly contrasted, barbaric. The designs are firm, forceful and elementary. People are portrayed either with brute strength, or with overwhelming pathos. The tendency is to abandon the amenities and to stress essentials; to prefer crudity to preciosity, directness to disguise. The Germans do not drift into the categories as smoothly as do the French; they overlap; Impressionism and Primitivism, Abstraction and Realism, may all be discerned in works by one man. Their excitement over the new modes knew no bounds; they painted with radiance, succulence and abandon. For the time they relaxed entirely from the discipline which in its excess had encrusted artistic efforts.

At the Germanic we may see reproductions, according to the new processes, of works by Arnold Böcklin, Adolf von Menzel, Karl Hofer, Franz Marc, Oskar Kokoshka, Emil Nolde and others. D. A.

Theaters

Cornelia Otis Skinner

That enchanting lady, Cornelia Otis Skinner, who gave "The Empress Eugénie" at the Plymouth last night, may be blamed for one of the dilemmas of the modern stage.

For there aren't enough good plays. The theater needs more drama written with the fidelity and poise which characterize Miss Skinner's scripts. It needs the touch of her romantic imagination and the almost lyric quality of her lines. Miss Skinner really should devote herself to her talented pen.

But there is one apparently insuperable difficulty. The stage cannot possibly give up a single evening of the monologues which Miss Skinner in her own deft way has transformed into dramatic sequences that border on actual plays, despite their cast of one.

The compact but enraptured audience last evening left no doubt of that. She re-created for them the entire atmosphere of the Second Empire. Her six scenes take the essense of its drama from the life of the Empress. And the broad sweep of the action—portrayal of the young Spanish girl whom the third Napoleon wooed, his queen, the regent of France, her escape after Sedan and the succeeding interludes of later years—affords rich dramatic clay for Miss Skinner's charming hands.

Miss Skinner's art is the creation of situation and atmosphere rather than the peopling of the stage with unseen characters. Because of this, and perhaps because it is her desire to forge a link between the solo-drama and standard theater, she appears better served by the costuming and minor stage effects of her dramatic sequences than by outright monologue. But every facet of her work is touched with a glowing warmth and an ingenuous and appealing vitality.

There appears to be but one solution to the problem of whether Miss Skinner should be author or actress. She should be twins. And, indeed, theatrically she is! Gx.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. R. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY) N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3810. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FURNITURE

INTERIOR decorator type furniture, rugs for every room from bankrupt stocks and wealthy homes at remarkable low prices; reductions to 50% on New SIMMONS and Rome mattresses and Studio beds (samples and close outs). LLOYDS Auction Rooms, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 180 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS AVE., BOSTON

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc.
ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7181

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 18

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FLORENCE ATEN IVES
Expert Stenographer—Notary Public
Legal-Technical accountants' reports, mimeographing, 342 Madison Ave., N.Y.C. Van. 3-9016

REAL ESTATE

MIAMI BEACH Welcomes You
Mrs. Ernest B. Smalley
Everything in Real Estate
1221 Lincoln Road
10 Years in Miami Beach

PITTSBURGH, PA.—6-family apartment with good return; 9-room stone house, half original cost. C. S. GILTZ, 101 Central Sq. Locust 2403-R

ROOMS AND BOARD

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Room with board in private adult family; excellent meals; business person preferred; parking; near transportation. Tel. Jam. 3421-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—PARK DRIVE at Beacon—Ideal, large, sunny, well-furnished room, private family, attractive surroundings; reasonable. Call by 1 p. m. and after 8 p. m. Ken. 0050.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 47 So. Portland Avenue—Comfortably furnished rooms; near subways; references.

N. Y. C.—Handsomely appointed, privacy, refined home, elevator, $8-$10. Phone evenings-Sunday. Academy 2-3075. Gardner, 255 W. 108 St.

N. Y. C.—Large, light, airy room, adjoining bath, for one seeking real home; no other roomers; references. Schuyler 4-3525.

N. Y. C.—Pleasant large single, quiet, refined home, elevator, near Christian Science church. H. MELZER, 316 West 84th Street.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 35 Atkinson, Plymouth section — Nicely furnished rooms, kitchenette; pleasant, wholesome surroundings; $4.35.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN your own dresses and attractive daily commission; take orders for Janalene smart spring frocks for women and children. F. Q. MORCOM, 755 Boylston St., Boston.

HOSIERY-LINGERIE—Need 10 more women distribute factory products; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; generous commissions; wholesale prices. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, white, American, long experience including three seasons in Southern California and one season in Florida; free to travel. Ph. Somerset 1845-M (Somerville, Mass.)

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Willing to do anything; can drive truck or car. FRANK SMITH, 17 Stark Place.

SALESMAN—Fifteen years in steel, five years district manager for leading bituminous coating manufacturer; large acquaintance among gas and water works engineers; excellent sales record. Box H-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Girard Trust Company Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE young woman seeks temporary position travelling, preferably south; business (executive, secretarial) and teaching (art) experience; college graduate, Gr. 5-1214, Fifth Floor, 35 W. 31st St., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TUTOR experienced in kindergarten, grade and junior high work will take pupils by the day or hour; best of references. EVELYN L. GAMMON, 9 Schaefer St., So. Natick, Mass. Tel. Wellesley 0848-J.

FRENCH TUTOR, also elementary Spanish, Latin, English and all high school subjects. Call evenings, Endicott 2-0683, New York City.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 33 Boylston St., Boston

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

CLEARANCE
Men's Suits and Overcoats
Greatly Reduced Come Early
MEIGS & CO.

GORTON'S
Sea Foods
F. W. BEHREN'S
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

HENRY C. REID & SON
JEWELERS
1134 BROAD STREET
Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.
Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
FOSTER-BESSE
936 MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT *(Continued)*

A Mill End SALE FEATURE
PEQUOT
Sheets
63 x 99
72 x 99
81 x 99
63 x 108
$1.01 ea.
SECOND FLOOR
HOWLAND'S

THOMPSON'S
GOWNS FURS SUITS
of the Better Kind
985 MAIN STREET

GREENWICH

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Household Fuel Corp.
COS COBB, CONN.
PHONE GREENWICH 3660

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

Louis Sherry Ice Cream
Standard 80c qt. French $1.25 qt.
Orders taken for melon molds and fancy forms.
BERGERON'S PHARMACY
32 West Putnam Ave. Tel. Greenwich 226

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 2-3619, 1 to 4 Daily, Except Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the news section.

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

Continuing Our SALE *of High-grade* FOOTWEAR *for* WOMEN
HANAN LAWRENCE $7.85 and $8.85
$4.85 and $5.85
20% discount on all leather and suede bags.
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
126 Main Street Phone 2-1632

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

James Moffatt's
TRANSLATIONS *of the* BIBLE
Obtainable at $1 and More
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET
Specializing in
KENDALL *and* QUAKER STATE OILS
PYROIL
MOTO-SWAY LUBRICATION
We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers.
Potomac Service Station
387 Park Street, West of Washington

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1303

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN *(Continued)*

Tracy Vulcanizing Co.
Try VULCO Fuel Oils
For Range and Domestic Burners
B&H Range Oil Burners
W. J. Tilbrook, Phone 1295 — W. C. Woodke, Meriden

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

Marro Shoe Repairing
Shoe Cleaning and Dyeing
89-445 W. Main St. Phs 2343-1586

JANUARY FUR SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
Every Garment at Close-Out Prices
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
87 West Main Street New Britain
79 W. MAIN STREET

The Harvey Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

NEW CANAAN

NEW CANAAN STEAM LAUNDRY, Inc.
Quality Laundry and Rug Shampooing
HILLSIDE AVENUE Phone 34

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2215, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.
Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work

Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
5-0745 71 ELM STREET

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS
OPTICIANS SILVERSMITHS
926 CHAPEL STREET, CORNER TEMPLE
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDE HARDWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

BENEDICT & COE COAL COKE 135 TEMPLE ST. Office
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oils
Phone 5-4116

GORDON HOSIERY
For Every Member of the Family
LUND'S SHOE STORE
845 CHAPEL STREET

THE EDW. P. JUDD CO.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
153 Orange Street 6-2109

NORWALK

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers
TWO STORES
Norwalk and South Norwalk

DONNELLY'S
SOUTH NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
Telephones 195—196
Radios and Victrolas, Kodaks and Supplies, Electrical Goods, Pictures and Frames, Artists Materials, Engraving, Stationery, Office Furniture, Office Supplies, Sporting Goods, Hoover Cleaners, Gifts, Books, G. E. Refrigerators.
Let us show you how we can save you money on
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK *(Continued)*

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
Jobbing and Alterations a Specialty
Oil Burners Installed
Estimates Cheerfully Given
The Heating and Plumbing Co.
TEL. 214 80 WALL ST., NORWALK

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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100 PROSPECT ST. 3-1835. 12 to 5 p. m. daily.
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

85TH SEMI-ANNUAL
CLOTHING SALE
Now in Progress
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD CONN.
133 ATLANTIC STREET
Everything New in Our New Store

BALMER & FERRIS
21 BANK STREET
Our Annual Mid-Winter
GLOVE SALE
Now in Progress—25% Reduction
TEL. 4-0721

Rug Cleaning
Washing—Repairing—Storing
Oriental, Domestic, Hook Rugs
Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
Slip Covers
N. SARADJIAN
135 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN.
Tel. 4-6373

WALLINGFORD

CAHILL'S STORE
DRY GOODS
Fine Quality Merchandise
6 N. MAIN STREET Phone 778

Coal and Grain
DELEVAN W. IVES
E. WALLINGFORD
PHONE 1780

WATERBURY

To All Our Monitor Friends
We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere appreciation for their generous patronage, and it is a pleasure to extend our heartiest BEST WISHES for
A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Company
OUR GREATER
JANUARY SALES
NOW GOING ON
Extraordinary bargains in every department in the store.

ZORIC DRY CLEANING PROCESS
PERRY'S, Inc.
PHONE 3-3161
Sterling is still low in price
Start a new set or add to your old one.
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

January Special
A 2.00 Value for 1.00
100 sheets, 100 envelopes Deckle Vellum, printed name and address, three lines.
$1.00
JOHN H. SAUMENIG & CO.
229 PARK AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.

Downs
ENGRAVER AND STATIONER
229 NORTH CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

BENTZ & GALTON
TAILORS
21 WEST SARATOGA ST. PLAZA 5149
Frank E. Bentz, formerly with Fred Oldham, Inc.
Chas. F. Galton, formerly with H. O. Perry & Co.
Better Tailors at present-day prices

SMITH & CO., *Florists*
ETHEL R. SIECK
PLANTS—POTTERY—CUT FLOWERS—CORSAGES
Phone Vernon 4896—1822 N. Charles St.
Flowers by wire.
PLAZA 0497

CALVERT MULTIGRAPHING CO.
ROOM 110, 32 SOUTH STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Multigraphing Mimeographing Typing
When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE *(Continued)*

Calvert Cafeteria
101 EAST FAYETTE STREET
(formerly The Refectory)
A Popular Place to Eat
Home Cooked Food
Luncheon 11:30 to 2:30

Columbia, Victor and Brunswick Records
Musical Masterworks Sets
RCA and Philco Radios and Combinations
THE G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC CO.
327 N. Charles Street Phone Plaza 3732

Shearer & Shearer
11 E. CENTRE STREET
ART NEEDLEWORK NOVELTIES
Good Shepherd Knitting Yarns
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
SALE
The Famous for Quality
Bryn Mawr, Barbizon Shelby and Streamline *Models in*
Tailored Slips
1.45 *Regularly $1.95*
2.45 *Regularly $2.95*
If you like clean cut simple slips that go with everything—here's your only chance to buy these popular tailored slips for so little because they'll go right back to regular prices immediately after the sale. Fabrics, pure dye satin, quality tested and approved for durability—blossom, blush or white. Sizes 32 to 44.
STREET FLOOR

Now in Progress
January Sales
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

HOLMES BROTHERS
FLORISTS
20 Steuben Street *Greenhouses*
Albany, N. Y. Western Ave.

BINGHAMTON

Superior COAL
BUILDERS' ATLANTIC SUPPLIES
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., INC.
The same coal from the same mine all the time.
345-357 Grand Ave. Phone 7-5815

CLOVERDALE FARMS CO., Inc.
THE BEST in DAIRY PRODUCTS for Over 30 Years
PHONE BINGHAMTON 2-5361
ENDICOTT 1002

January Is
BARGAIN MONTH
Many events are in progress that will save you money, including Coat Sale, Men's Suits and Overcoats, White Goods Sale, Lingerie Sale, and other special events that will make this a busy store this month.
at McLEAN'S

Semi-Annual Sale
QUALITY SHOES, RUBBERS, HOSIERY
Greatly Reduced
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET DIAL 4-3314

BEERS'
HOME MADE FRENCH ICE CREAM
in CHRISTMAS Designs
HOME-MADE CHRISTMAS CANDIES
Pure Sugar Ribbon Candy
Cor. Front and Main Sts. Dial 4-3451

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1473—1473 TUCKAHOE

Spencer's
SPORTS WEAR SHOP
Prices Reduced to Effect Stock Clearance
60 PONDFIELD ROAD TELEPHONE 0937

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
GENUNGS LITTLE SHOPPE
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
56 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 8850-3681

Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD ROAD
Try our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
EDGAR S. BELLIS
DRUG STORE
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
Stromberg-Carlson
Atwater Kent and Philco
Radio Repairing
RCA Radiotrons
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4545

Dinner and Party Favors
The Quill Pen
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
GREETING CARDS
LIBRARY
LESSON MARKERS
115 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 5678

GRAMATAN
COAL & SUPPLY COMPANY INC.
Coal, Fuel Oil, Cord Wood
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
73 KRAFT AVENUE TEL. 5090

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Grant 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

JANUARY WHITE SALES
Now in Progress
E. W. EDWARDS & SON
460 Main Street

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

Dustless Full-Burning
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
15 E. Genesee St. CLeveland 7900

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY'S
invite you to try their
GUERNSEY-JERSEY MILK AND CREAM
PHONE CLEVELAND 1230 for SERVICE

NEW YORK

CORTLAND

Dexter & Osborn
Retailers of
Nationally Known Merchandise
We are opening a new store at 83 POMEROY STREET and will appreciate your patronage.
74 Hamlin Street Phone 2141

GLOVERSVILLE

ENNA JETTICK SHOE SALE
Prices Greatly Reduced
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

COLLINS & STILWELL
PHONE 2090-2091

ITHACA

SYMPHONY TOWLE LADY DIANA
Open Stock Sterling Patterns
Made with unbroken craft traditions since 1690
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. Co.
TOWLE JEWELERS IN ITHACA

Entertain GUESTS at the
SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons Dinners
Varied Food Served in Continental Manner
307 NORTH TIOGA ST. Tel. 2498

Phoenix Pure Silk Stockings
79c—3 Pairs 2.25
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

ATWATER'S
Gorton's
Ready-to-Fry
Cod Fish Cakes

JAMESTOWN

Everybody's Knitting
Free Instruction
In Art Dept.—4th Floor
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
JAMESTOWN'S BIG DEPT. STORE

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVE. DE 5694

LARCHMONT

The Smart Shop of Westchester
VICTOR HERRÉ
Hairdresser
TELEPHONE LARCHMONT 2521
Palmer Ave. Ext. *Next to Larchmont Theatre*

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service—Quality—Cleanness
is our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try HEIM'S
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 No. Grand Ave.
TELEPHONE FREEPORT 4037

ELMHURST

SEACREST LAUNDRY Inc.
ELMHURST L.I. NEwtown 9-9000
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
Phil's
Boys' and Men's Shop
Outfitters for Boys and Men
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

Drew Arch Rest Shoes
For Women Also
FOOTWEAR for Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

CORRECT APPAREL
CAREFULLY SELECTED *and* REASONABLY PRICED *for* PARTICULAR PEOPLE
Open Evenings
MONDAY—WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY
The Boulevard Shop
141-05 Northern Boulevard

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
Tel. Boul. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here . . . AEROTYPE
Cars go for it! ESSO
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219, 1239

FREEPORT

RIPPLE'S MILLINERY
CHIC WINTER MODELS
POPULAR PRICES
44 South Main St., Freeport

GIFTS *GREETING CARDS*
FREEPORT COSMETIC SHOP
WE BUY OLD GOLD
76 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

Alma's BEAUTY SHOP

By Appointment Only
PHONE FREEPORT 4639
80 S. Main St., Freeport
One Flight Up

FREEPORT—Merrick

COAL ICE
LEHIGH VALLEY and BLUE COAL
DENNIS BROS.
TELEPHONE FREE. 7112

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and *Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

JIM and JACK
Jerusalem Avenue and Greenwich Street
Gas and Oil
Goodyear Tires and Accessories
We Appreciate Your Patronage

Constance Shop
Hats and Dresses
239 FULTON AVENUE, HEMPSTEAD

PRINTING HEMPSTEAD 692
OFFICE SUPPLIES
FILING EQUIPMENT
OFFICE FURNITURE
THE INQUIRER PRESS
264 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING AND ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
You make the terms.
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

SALE All our lovely frocks and sportswear at enticingly low prices!
MARTHE-ROBET
Long Island's Smart Shop
5 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD 7445
WEISBECKER'S
PRIME MEATS
123 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

UNEEDA SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Hats Cleaned and Blocked, Custom Shoe Rebuilding, Satin Shoes Dyed Any Color.
3560 82ND ST. 9417 37TH AVE.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know over of the smallest purchase that comes to re sponse to their Monitor advertising Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

HAPPY TO SERVE YOU
Keffas Bros Flowers
Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

LOWEST CUT PRICES IN LONG ISLAND ON
Cosmetics—Perfume—Toilet Articles
Irene Cosmetic Shoppe
Next to Loft's
POM. 6-7879 3740 82ND STREET

Authorized RADIOS *Dealers*
Official RMS Repairs
Work Guaranteed—All Makes
Refrigerators—Electric Appliances
MODERNAGE UTILITIES Inc.
40-24 82ND STREET HAvemeyer 9-8554
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Roosevelt Haberdashers
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
All Fall Merchandise Greatly Reduced During January and February
Adams Hat Agency

CAMEO SHOPS
Custom Made Furniture
Expert Upholstering and Repairing
4034 82nd Street Pom. 6-2610
Opposite Jackson Theatre

PERLMAN
Flower Service, Inc.
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
Lynbrook
Telephone Lynbrook 2511

EMMA FELTEN
HATS
80-07 POLK AVENUE
Near 81st St.
Jackson Heights, L. I.

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

The Curiosity Shop Inc.
37-57 82nd Street Havemeyer 9-4747
Slipcovers, Draperies, Repair Work, Caning, Framing. Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices. Personal Shopping. Gifts, Books, Cards.

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

JAMAICA

Fur Coats Designed to Order at the Price of a "Ready-Made" Garment
JOHN BROS.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67-164 STREET JAMAICA, N. Y.
Phone Rep. 9-0400 Repairing and Restyling

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
Headquarters for Homemade
SAUSAGE MEAT
Established Over Thirty Years
87 ATLANTIC AVE LYNBROOK N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

Cleaver Bros. Corp.
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
and
Broadway and Scranton Avenue
Telephone Lyn 9876 and Lyn 1897

M. L. Levison
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 75

Red Ash Coal Company, Inc.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
PHONE LYNBROOK 2622-J

WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Silverware, Clocks.
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Youths' Shop
69 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lynbrook 6327
Winter Clearance Sale of BOYS' WEARABLES
Now in Progress
At greatly reduced prices.

Roemhild's Bakery
Birthday and Wedding Cakes Our Specialty
We deliver fresh bread and rolls at your door each morning
Special Stollen (Coffee Cake) on Saturdays
128 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 1175-W

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL MILK
Delivered at Your Door, 13c per quart
Sealed for Your Protection
Ask for our fresh butter and eggs.
WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, INC.
2014 Forest Avenue, Mariners Harbor
Telephone Gibraltar 2-6600

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

Why Not Own a Copy of Mary Pickford's Recent Book
"WHY NOT TRY GOD?"
For Sale $1.00
Howard S. Conklin
"The book center of Long Island since 1885"
20-31 Ocean Avenue, PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

INSURANCE
FIRE—AUTO—LIFE
and All Casualty Coverage
POTTER & ROBINSONS
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
30 EAST MAIN STREET TEL. 8

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
Blue Point Laundry
Telephone Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead
GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

J. H. PAULI
MEATS OF QUALITY
Premier Food Products
216-03 JAMAICA AVENUE
HOLLIS 5-5231—5232
Orders Called for and Delivered

FAY'S Corset Shop
Hosiery—Gloves—Lingerie
10% TO 50% DISCOUNT SALE
TAKE ADVANTAGE NOW
215-03 Jamaica Avenue Missouri 7-1686

January Sale
Now Going On
BERT'S BOYS' SHOP
217-06 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL

Famous for Flavor
John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. RICH. HILL 2-4001
J. N. MAAS A. RUEB

QUALITY MARKET
MEATS
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
Orders called for and delivered.
131-17 JAMAICA AVENUE Ph. Vir. 7-6799

JAHN'S
SODA and CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

Phone Rich. Hill 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212
Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
JAMAICA AVENUE and 101ST STREET

Phone R. H. 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212
Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
Jamaica Ave. and 101st St., Richmond Hill

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL—Cypress Hill

EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF
MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY and GAME
Orders called for and delivered.
3409 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Phone Applegate 3778

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 137th—Comfortable, sunny, single, double, adjoining bath, running water, elevator; subway, buses, church; reasonable. (Apt. 62.)

All Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed
Phone Rockville Centre 3944

Note the clean whiteness and you'll say..... "Our laundry does it best"
DORIS' HAND LAUNDRY
171 MAPLE AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER (Continued)

Permanent Waving
A Beautiful Wave 3.50 A Lasting Wave

MOLIETTA Beauty Shop
49 FRONT STREET Tel. R. V. C. 43

Easy to Make Vogue Patterns
Faithful to our tradition of giving you the best, we have added a Vogue Pattern Agency to our other services.
The PRISCILLA
205 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

"EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE"
Thomas H. Darling

TEL. R. V. C. 3763
Bank of Rockville Centre Bldg.

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service

THE ANN LEE SPORT SHOP
Announces the GRAND OPENING of Our New and More Convenient Quarters at
266 Merrick Road

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Exide Battery Service
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

WHITESTONE

JOS. CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Birdseye Frosted Foods
14-25 150TH STREET
We deliver. Phones Fl. 9-6977—9-6957

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 Prospect Ave.

SOWERSBY APPLIANCE CO.
186 GRAMATAN AVENUE
OAKWOOD 8151 Open Evenings
$1.00 Radio Service
Timken Oil Heating Refrigerators and Appliances

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
Full Line of Office Equipment

New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 FOURTH AVENUE Tel. OAkwood 7410

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service

NEWBURGH

The ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

FIRST IN FASHION
Paris Millinery
Coats and Dresses
92 WATER STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

PHONE 350
BULLIS
House of Flowers
168 BROADWAY
Member of Florists Telegraph Delivery
Arthur F. Bullis, Prop.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterton
BRIDGE STREET NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 2111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

NEW ROCHELLE

EXPRESS SERVICE

Daily Trips to and from New York

FERGUSON'S
suggests two Economical Meals for between the Holidays.
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
4 portion tin 23c
PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF With Gravy
4-portion Tin 27c
NEW ROCHELLE, 8400

Save on Fuel Bills!
NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
affords a substantial saving—it's scientifically cleansed free of impurities—gives more heat per ton, less ash.
New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company
361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000

The Cake Shop
Jean Allen, Caterer
Delicious Home-made Candies

Pastries—Cakes Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Ten Maple Avenue New Rochelle 3743

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
WE PAY *IMMEDIATE CASH* FOR YOUR
Old Gold and Silver
565 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE 3502

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

Berger : Printers
Formerly Kershaw Printers
THE SAME PERSONNEL—THE SAME FACILITIES
THE SAME GOOD WORK—THE SAME ADDRESS
35 RAILROAD AVE. New Rochelle 170

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
5 *"Certified"* Laundry Services
PHONES
Yonkers 8800
Beverly 8800
Enterprise 7002
Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 HAWTHORNE AVENUE

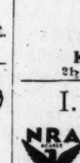
I. B. COHEN
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 MAIN STREET

FRANKLIN HAND LAUNDRY
Comparable in Methods and Economy to Home Laundering—with none of its Trials!
415 MAIN STREET New Rochelle 3262

Westchester Florists
INCORPORATED
JAMES MEGALE, Manager
522 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Telephone N. R. 3610
Branches
White Plains, Mount Vernon, Rye

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx
Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Brooklyn
PHONE ING. 2-8462

Watchmaker AND Jeweler
R. M. Partridge
Fine Jewelry of Unique Design
MADE TO ORDER
Our Repair Work Is Honestly Guaranteed.
1112 FLATBUSH AVENUE

M. H. SUNDBORG
Carpenter — Cabinet Maker
Alterations, Jobbing, Mill Work
Estimates Cheerfully Given
3319 Farragut Road
Mansfield 6-5387

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

WINTER'S HEREIN TERSON
For Your PLUMBING and HEATING Troubles
Oil Burners Quickly Installed.
2442 Nostrand Ave. Midwood 8-0267

ROSEDALE FLORISTS

CORNER CHURCH and OCEAN AVES.
Buckminster 2-7010

Vanette Beauty Shoppe
Renee Schiller, *Prop.*

All Branches of Beauty Culture
710 ST. MARKS AVENUE
Lafayette 3-3382

HIGHWAY HAND LAUNDRY
We Do Work of Every Description
503 KINGS HIGHWAY Esplanade 5-1141

MIMEOGRAPHING and MULTIGRAPHING
PROMPT—DEPENDABLE
Accurate Reporting Co.
JULIUS A. GOERDELER
391 FULTON ST. TRIANGLE 5-6636

SAILER'S SINCLAIR SERVICE
581 Coney Island Ave., near Beverly Rd.

World's Largest Range of Shoe Sizes
Men's 4 to 15
Women's 1 to 12
Over 25 Years' Experience
Palter & Fitzgerald, Inc.
297 LIVINGSTON STREET

EDMUND HIRSCH, Mgr.
Joseph's
MEN'S SMART HABERDASHERY and HATS
738 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Buckminster 4-9565 OPEN EVENINGS

Bon Ami
SCHROEDER BROS.
GROCERS
1597 Flatbush Avenue, Corner Avenue "H"
Mansfield 6-7620

Manhattan
Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

PELHAM

YORK & KOELLSTED
"THE PELHAMS" FLOWER SHOP
Designers and Decorators
211 Wolf's Lane, Pelham, N. Y.
PHONE PELHAM 3389

PORT CHESTER

KESBEC QUALITY SERVICE STATIONS
● *Esso* ● *Essolene* ● *Essolube*
427 N. Main Street Phone 283
Foot of Byram Hill Tel. 4325

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
3 DAYS ONLY!
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
January 17, 18, 19
A store-wide clean-up of the remaining portions of Luckey's large stocks of winter needs. Small lots make early shopping advisable.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN ST.
We call for and deliver.

SMITH BROS.
RESTAURANT
Oyster Bar
Luncheonette

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
For Good Work
14 Liberty Street Phone 4501

AEROTYPE ESSO
Arthur C. Hankinson
121 WASHINGTON STREET

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

January Clearance Sale
COATS—for Dress or Sport.
DRESSES for All Occasions.
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—SPORTSWEAR
at real savings.
FOUNDATION GARMENTS a Speciality
Bauer's Shoppe Inc.
260 MAIN STREET

Whether it will be
Bread or Buns, a Tempting Cake or Pastry
Our window display will help you to decide.
Theresa Bake Shop
PHONE 3503

VAN DYK *Specials*
Crosse & Blackwell Jams ..... Lb. Jars 23c
Imp. Swiss Gruyere Cheese ..... Box 29c
Virginia Ham, baked daily ..... Lb. 59c
Fresh Dressed Fowl (cut up) ..... Each 59c
366 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415. 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

Edith Ellis
CANDIES
are preferred by particular people.
These candies are made from the best of ingredients under the personal supervision of MRS. ELLIS.
We pay special attention to party orders and mail our candies to all parts of the world. Your request will receive prompt attention.
Popular Prices
Edith Ellis
38 East Avenue
Rochester, N. Y.

"Over a Century of Service"
LEARY'S
CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN 2822

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

STONE 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 TEMPLE BLDG.
Corner Franklin and North Streets

Fred Frank Jacob Schulz

Harold Keller
FflorIST
Flowers for All Occasions
1023 South Avenue Monroe 6530

Our Automobile Insurance Covers in U. S. or Canada
WELLINGTON POTTER, INC.
STONE 7384 528 GRANITE BLDG.

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try It Today
You'll Order It Tomorrow
We ask your patronage
MAIN 18

J. E. Thompson
76 Clinton Ave. So. Rochester, N. Y.
Specialists in Women's Clothes
We Handle Everything That a Woman Wears in Clothes of Individuality at Moderate Prices

MANICURING
RUTH I. FOX
POWERS HOTEL BARBER SHOP

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
Rentals—Sales—Management
Mortgages—Insurance
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

RYE

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Blue Stone for Driveways and Walks
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

Theodore Fremd's Market
THE FINEST MEATS and POULTRY
PHONE 153-152 PURCHASE ST.
RYE, NEW YORK

Rye Restaurant
34 PURCHASE STREET
Real Home Cooking
Full Course Dinner, 55c
Delicious Pastry and Desserts

SCARSDALE

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBINSON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Nemo-flex FOUNDATION GARMENTS
$3.50 to $16.50
THE EARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

WaterSpar Varnish
Lacquer and Enamels
FREEMAN & SON 124 Wall Street

RUBBER FOOTWEAR
U. S. GAYTEES of All Styles
Arctics—Boots—Rubbers
ALLING RUBBER CO.
234 STATE STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Ready

Friday Morning
January 18

BARNEYS'
Annual Sale of
LINGERIE
and CORSETS

• You've waited for it, and you'll find it is well worth waiting for.

• Literally thousands of pieces of lovely silk underthings, including slips, gowns, dance sets, panties and combinations, in white and pastels, some lace trimmed, others smartly tailored.

• Thrifty women will choose a full year's supply at these exciting prices.

H. S. BARNEY CO.
INCORPORATED
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

The WALLACE CO.

Always Reliable

New Spring Dresses
New Spring Hats

And Special Sales of Standard Grade Merchandise Make It Imperative for You to Shop at

WALLACE'S—NOW

417 State St. Tel. 4-7711

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR
Office Supplies
that have been forgotten during the Holidays, need replenishing.

Our stock of many necessary items is complete. We are ready to serve you and to care for your needs.

DISTRIBUTORS OF
Y & E OFFICE EQUIPMENT
and
Corona and L. C. Smith
TYPEWRITERS

Phone 4-6413 and our representative will be pleased to call.

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

Union Book Company
INCORPORATED
257 STATE STREET

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

Harriett's
HAND MADE CANDIES
201 EAST FAYETTE STREET
Watch for daily "Specials"

Robert E. Gilman
General Insurance
Gurney Building Tel. 2-2351

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

ACCOUNTANTS—AUDITORS
TAX COUNSELORS
J. S. FUIGLE & COMPANY
308 State Tower Bldg.
Syracuse, New York
Telephones: 2-5890, 6-3389
PERIODIC AUDITS—STATISTICAL REPORTS
ACCOUNTING AND COST FINDING SYSTEMS, FEDERAL AND STATE TAX RETURNS PREPARED

Barnes Flower Shop
Inc.
The Shop That's Different
205 E. Jefferson Street
Tel. 2-8389

UTICA

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
309 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

WATERTOWN

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section

January
Clearance Sale

Sport Coats up to $25.00, now	$14.50
Sport Coats up to $39.50, now	$25.00
Woolens and Knitted Dresses up to $16.75, now	$9.75
Silk Dresses up to $16.75, now	$10.00
Dress Coats with Fine Furs, 40% Discount	
Hats (including Dobbs), 25% Discount	

ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

children's corner
• unusual clothes
• interesting books
• educational toys
clearance sale!
156 mamaroneck avenue

follow the crowd
FRENCH BOOT SHOP
106 MAIN STREET
Semi-Annual SHOE SALE $2.98 for a limited time

THE STANDARD BARBER SHOP
Courteous Service and Quality Workmanship
12 Barbers in Attendance
ALL HAIRCUTS 50c
89 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Let Us Make Your Shoes Wear and Weather Proof!
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

First Anniversary Sale
Now in Full Swing
It Will Pay You to Visit Our Store
balkin's
MEN'S WEAR 144 MAMARONECK AVE.

SIEMERS'
Delicatessen and Table Luxuries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
8 WEST POST ROAD

The NUT and COFFEE HOUSE
"White Plains' Oldest Tea Room"
OPEN SUNDAYS
149 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 5276
No Liquor Served

COATS
DRESSES
LINGERIE
MILLINERY
I. A. Schulman Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE

YONKERS

Hudson Fuel Company
49 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

New System Laundry
5 "Certified" Laundry Services
PHONES
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 HAWTHORNE AVENUE

The proposed concrete highway linking the Americas should cement friendships.

Daily Features

As a companion to "Say It With Flowers," how about "Unsay It With Candy"?

Cartoons of the Week

JUST THINK OF THE WONDERFUL EXPERIENCES YOU ARE HAVING - YOU HAVE SEEN MORE ACTION THAN ANY OTHER GENERATION IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. HOW FORTUNATE!
OLE MAN HISTORY
GREAT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS
REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
THE DEPRESSION
THE WORLD WAR

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
The Age of Action

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
A Bit of Dissension Over an Old Scientific Question

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
Hold That Grip!

—Pease in Newark Evening News
Thresh and Save the Grain

Yucca Jim

Home Trainin'

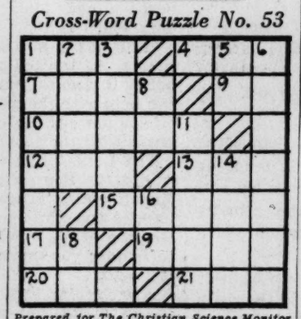
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE other day the daughter of one of my city friends comes rompin' back to the gate of the parental corral plumb agitated an' nickers plaintive to be let in. She had been married just three months. These are mighty fine folks, but the trainin' of that little filly for wifehood an' home makin' has consisted of bein' called late for breakfast, keepin' her nails from gettin' out of the red, an' fiddlin' with her hair. Knowin' this, I was not ready to blame the little trick when she comes lopin' home to mother, leavin' the sink full of dirty dishes an' three cindered eggs in the skillet. Puttin' this girl sudden to washin' dishes, scrubbin' floors, cookin' an' launderin' was like takin' a racin' filly off a sulky an' puttin' it to skiddin' logs. I reckon them mothers which is kindest to their daughters trains 'em gentle but persistent to meet the conditions that may come to 'em. Even them which is raised in a clover lot, so to speak, might find theirselves up against rustlin' their livin' on short grass some time.—*Yucca Jim.*

Today's Limerick

It's all right to take the word Sue
And spell it as Sioux, or as Soo;
But, says Johnny Tar,
You're going a bit far,
To twist it around into Sault.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 53



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Scrutinize
4—Any split pulse
7—Period of time
9—Pronoun
10—Competitive trials of speed
12—Constellation
13—A single spot
15—Edible purple seaweed
17—A fish
19—Wish
20—Put on
21—Rodent

Down
1—A solid structure of masonry
2—Elevate
3—Philippine tree
5—Part of "to be"
6—A young hare
8—Musical note
11—Flavor
14—An onion
16—An exclamation
18—Accomplish

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Household Gadgets

A MAN who had for years worked in a hardware store found himself without a job. For some weeks he tried to get employment and one day he wandered into the store where he had worked. In looking over the stock he found that many new gadgets for home use had been placed on the market even in the short time he had been away from the store. It occurred to him that many housewives or amateur mechanics might not know of these things.

He left the store that day with a supply of small articles: the new egg whip, the new lemon squeezer, the latest device for preparing a grapefruit, and some clever cupcake containers, along with many other devices. He was to get a commission from the store for his sales.

This bringing the new in hardware to the very door of the home owner brought in daily sales that made this man a living. Ten cents to a dollar were the prices on these articles and nearly every housewife found something in his kit she wanted. Mrs. C. D. L.

Daily Anecdote

Carrying On

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE olden days men were often imprisoned unjustly. Yet confinement could not smother the genius of many of them. Here are a few notable examples:

Bunyan wrote the Pilgrim's Progress while under confinement.

Tyndale translated the Bible from Joshua through II Chronicles, from the Hebrew manuscripts, while in Vilvorde prison.

Cervantes commenced and wrote much of Don Quixote while in jail for alleged debt to the Government.

Dolomieu, famous French geologist and mineralogist, wrote his greatest contribution to science, "Philosophie Mineralogique," when held in a dungeon in the Bastile. He was not allowed pen; paper, or ink, so used bits of sticks for pens, the snuff of his candle, mixed with water, for ink, and wrote on the margins of old books or scraps of paper.

What They Say

Always In Style

"The most beautiful thing to be found anywhere is a face radiant with joy."—*Albert Einstein.*

The Liquor Question

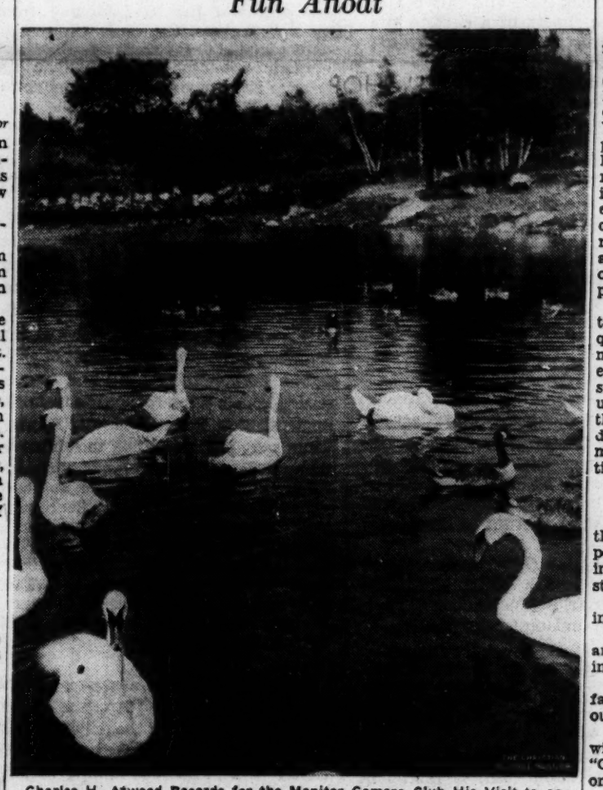
"The liquor question is too big for the states."—*Prof. Marshall E. Dimock.*

Quotation for Today

ALL may do what has by man been done.
—EDWARD YOUNG

—Thomas in Detroit News
Please, Mister!

Fun Afloat



Charles H. Atwood Records for the Monitor Camera Club His Visit to an Animal Farm Near Nashua, N. H.

Brevities

Daily Oklahoman—If the dealer drives it 500 miles, it is nicely broken in. If you drive it 500 miles, it's a used car.

Nashville Tennessean—Japan Ready to Finance Big Navy—Headline. This means, naturally, that she has the yen for it.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal—They are going to make auto-tires from flowers. Wouldn't you like to have a tire made from a century plant?

San Francisco Chronicle—Then there's the case of the man who left New York at night on a streamlined train for California. He overslept and waked up in New York.

Punch: "What would the average Englishman do if he were left half a million pounds?" asks a writer. Nothing.

Rackliffe's Messenger—Parents used to bring up their children. Now they try to keep up with 'em.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Song of Elisabeth

WHEN Mary the virgin was told by the angel that her relative Elisabeth was soon to become a mother, she at once made her way from Galilee to Judea to visit her; and, as she entered the house and greeted her kinswoman, we are told that "Elisabeth was filled with the Holy Ghost" and at once blessed her visitor (Luke 1:42-45).

Elisabeth's song of thanksgiving and benediction, though more brief than that later pronounced by her husband Zacharias (Luke 1:68-79), is none the less full of sincerity and prophetic fervor. She expresses joy and gratitude that the future mother of the Messiah should visit her, and commends Mary's implicit faith in the fulfillment of the great promise which had been announced to her by Gabriel the archangel, expressing her own certainty that all would indeed come to pass.

In Lighter Vein

"Stuff As Dreams Are Made On"

There seemed to be not an inch of unoccupied space in the crowded vestibule of a London "Underground" car at the "rush" hour. Yet, when the train stopped at a packed platform, room was somehow made for two toilers, each carrying a bag of tools. They were clad in fustian and their boots were covered with clay; but the attention of the business woman who stood nearest the door was immediately arrested by the expression of the one who came to rest beside her, planting one foot firmly on her own.

His eyes were the eyes of a poet and their vision at that moment was quite evidently far removed from the material surroundings. Nor did their expression change at all when the supporting foot was withdrawn—as unostentatiously as possible—and the clay-covered boot consequently dropped to the floor; the poet merely murmured, "Thank you," and continued to dream.

Forgiven

The fair motorist was speeding through the sleepy village when a policeman stepped out on the road in front of her and forced her to stop.

"What have I done?" she asked innocently.

"You were traveling at 40 miles an hour," replied the constable, taking out his notebook.

"Forty miles an hour!" echoed the fair motorist. "Why, I haven't been out an hour!"

The policeman scratched his head with his pencil before replying. "Carry on, then. That's a new one on me."—*London Opinion.*

Not Tumultuous

When Sambo returned from the procession, his master said, "Well, was the crowd tumultuous?"

"No sah," said Sambo. "No sah, massa; not too multuous, jes multuous enough."

The Reason

"I never clash with my boss."

"No?"

"No; he goes his way and I go his."—*Arcanum Bulletin.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Brotherhood in Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

THE writer had occasion to visit a small shop in a suburb of the city to make a purchase. The store is one which sells all and sundry, and has been there for some years.

"No," replied the storekeeper, "I do not stock that now; but you will get it in the small shop down the way. An ex-service man has started there, and he is selling it." From the tone of the shopkeeper it was clearly inferred that he wished to put no obstacle in the path of the ex-service man's success.

The writer immediately felt that she wanted to buy something sold by the dealer on account of his spirit of brotherhood, a most admirable trait of character in the trading world. The shopkeeper really lost nothing, as his friendly act has drawn attention to his place of business.

For the Scrapbook

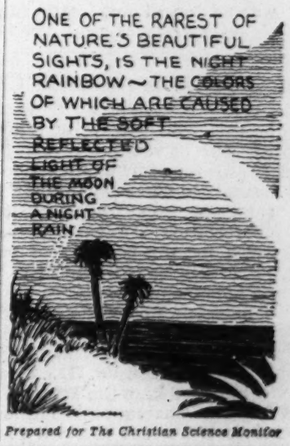
The moment we indulge our affections, the earth is metamorphosed; there is no winter, and no night; all tragedies, all enemies, vanish—all duties even; nothing fills the proceeding eternity but the forms all radiant of beloved persons.—*Emerson.*

When the soul has laid down its faults at the feet of God, it feels as though it had wings.—*E. Guerin.*

I am not the native of a small corner only; the whole world is my fatherland.—*Seneca.*

Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend, so be discreet.—*Talmud.*

Worth Knowing


ONE OF THE RAREST OF NATURE'S BEAUTIFUL SIGHTS, IS THE NIGHT RAINBOW—THE COLORS OF WHICH ARE CAUSED BY THE SOFT REFLECTED LIGHT OF THE MOON DURING A NIGHT RAIN

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*For Birds Only*

By CARMACK

Tiddlywinks was all upset today - "Your Boss," he said, "is throwing away a lot of food and when I started to eat some of it he made me skedaddle in a hurry"
Which didn't sound much like the Boss, so I decided to investigate —
"Look - Here's some of it," Tw. said when we got around to the back yard —
"Oh," I said, "that's for the birds - They have a hard time finding enough food when the ground is covered with snow, so people spread bread crumbs and things for them" —
After which Tw. didn't blame the Boss a bit for making him skedaddle —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Apathy Conquers Unreason

DAYS of debate on the issue of American membership in the World Court find the United States Senate in strange mood; a mood which, nevertheless is somewhat typical of the nation.

It is true that the Senate is altogether likely to accept the protocols of Court membership at long last, and join the United States finally in the effort of world jurisprudence to which American ideas and leaders have contributed so much. Yet, if the forces of strategy and filibuster are now overcome, it will be by the irrelevant power of apathy.

The bulky Senate majority which seems likely to take the United States to The Hague contains few zealous advocates even of world judicial co-operation, let alone political or economic co-operation.

The same is probably true of the country. Once upon a time the World Court was a crying issue, about which people got excited. The Senate opponents can still get excited, but they are almost alone. Many domestic issues seem much more important: the social security program; $4,000,000,000 for work relief; the various plans and panaceas and demagogues that fill the stage. Indeed, the World Court has about it more than a faint trace of lavender and old lace. It is a happy reminder of those recent and—to our changed perspective—unreal days of Harding and Coolidge.

Even at the White House, there is more perfunctory logic about American collaboration in world movements than there is real zest. In this mood, the nation drifted last spring into the International Labor Office, which would have been a sensational action a year or two earlier. The drift toward the World Court seems inevitable and many think that in a year or two the same movement will have brought membership in the League of Nations.

What factors are involved? Surely there is no perceptible and positive recognition of American responsibilities and interest in maintaining world peace. On the contrary, the ordinary man appears more prone than ever to limit the nation's interests to its home territory. This attitude has been seen in popular support of plans for strengthening American neutrality. But it is a less irrational sense of self-containment than the isolationism of a few years ago. People are no longer terrified by the bogies under the bed. A decade has shown that, however disappointing Geneva and The Hague have been they are not precisely the horrific conspirators conjured up by Henry Cabot Lodge and James A. Reed. The mood is one of disillusionment, under which legislators and people say of memberships in various movements, "What difference does it make?"

In point of fact, after this apathy has overcome the prejudices which have hitherto swayed passions, it may make a great deal of difference. The formal step of American collaboration, added to the successes born of desperation which statesmanship is achieving in Europe, may help the world to turn the corner. After all, it is not the machinery of The Hague or Geneva which was found wanting, but the will to use it. And the acquisition of that determination, oddly enough, seems to come through trials and disillusionments more than by triumphs.

Of different effect is the Far Eastern situation. Interpret the Asiatic problem as statesmen will, trouble in the Pacific emphasizes to the United States the need for a solid anchor in the Atlantic. Just as the German and Japanese resurgences drove Moscow to Geneva, so similar effects may be produced on American policy. And before the nation knows it, a foreign policy will be forged and ready at hand, with old fetishes struck away, new hopes ahead.

What Is the Gold Clause?

THE "gold clause," the validity or otherwise of which has been submitted to the Supreme Court, appeared in many bonds sold before June, 1933. It sought to safeguard bond buyers against currency depreciation. The usual phraseology provided for the payment of principal and interest in "gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the standard of weight and fineness" existing on the date of the loan.

The status of such bonds first came into question on April 5, 1933, when the President called in to the Treasury all circulating gold. This ruling was formalized by the Executive order of April 17, which took America off the gold standard—that is, forbade the convertibility of money into gold. Thus gold became unavailable for the discharge of any domestic obligations. Still the validity or otherwise of the gold clause loans remained in question. So, on June 5, the clause was specifically abrogated by joint resolution of Congress.

In the appeals against the June 5 resolution now in course of hearing, there is no question of the right of Congress to forbid gold payments. What the appellants want is the equivalent of gold "at the standard weight and fineness" existing on the date of their loans. This was fixed by the so-called Parity Act of 1900. That law stated the "parity" or equivalent between the dollar and gold. In weight the dollar was made equal to 25.8 grains; in purity, or fineness, it was to be nine-tenths.

Since there are now no gold dollars available, what is the equivalent in current dollars? The Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 31, 1934, gives the answer. This provided a new gold equivalent; though it still maintained the nonconvertibility of gold. Statutorily a dollar now weighs 15 5-21 grains, nine-tenths pure. Conversely, an ounce of gold is statutorily worth $35, as compared with $20.67 formerly. This makes an increase of 69 per cent. So a $100 promise to deliver "dollars in gold coin equal to the standard of weight and fineness" before the statutory abrogation of this clause is now held by the appellants to be worth $169.

It is obvious what the validation of such an appeal would mean. All bonds bearing this promise would be marked up by 69 per cent. Thus, in a twinkle, 69 per cent would be added to the following bonded debts which, it is estimated, contain the gold clause:

U. S. Government bonds	$22,000,000,000
State and municipal bonds	14,000,000,000
Railroad bonds	11,000,000,000
Other domestic bonds	34,000,000,000
Foreign "dollar" bonds	10,000,000,000
Total	$91,000,000,000

In addition, there are unknown amounts of real estate bonds, farm mortgages, private debts and other contracts which probably call for payment in gold. Let us say that the total is $100,000,000,000. This is the national income of everybody in the United States for two years! On top of it would be added an overnight increment of $69,000,000,000 if the Supreme Court decided against the Government!

The Milkman's Horse

THE urban dweller who has to prod his memory in order to recollect when he last saw a horse should get up early and take a matutinal stroll.

According to the S. P. C. A., about 20,000 of the species still clop about the streets of New York City. Instead of becoming a museum piece, Dobbin is, in some cases, displacing the motortruck. Judging from their rarity in the daytime, a big proportion of all these horses must belong to milkmen. Like their drivers, they work while others sleep. On their dependability hangs the serenity of many breakfast tables.

Snowdrifts may stall the motorcar but not the milkman's horse. He may be slow but he rarely skids. He wisely knows that in the long run the race is not to the swift but to the steady. So even is his gait that it has caught the watchful eye of more than one circus rider and raised him from the obscure shafts of a cart to the pomp and circumstance of the sawdust ring.

There are chaps who cannot resist stopping to stroke the soft muzzle of the milkman's horse with forefeet planted trustfully on the sidewalk. Some of them are even so sentimental as to have a lump of sugar hoarded for such occasions. Quiet fellows, they are unlikely to become Mussolinis or Stalins, or even bank presidents. But they have their reward. As a friendly whinny echoes down the street they calmly meditate that amid a world of racing motors the sturdy tribe of Dobbin still endures.

Ousted for Honesty?

GOVERNOR CURLEY'S swift attack against the Boston Finance Commission has succeeded. By drastic political maneuvering he has weighted the commission with his own appointees, and thereby established virtual control over that body.

Last night as the Governor's Council acceded finally to the Chief Executive and removed Charles Moorfield Storey, it offered this explanation to the public:

> In the opinion of the Governor's Council—It is imperative for the preservation of the respect that is essential to the proper conduct of a body constituted as is the Boston Finance Commission, that his services as a member of that body be ended.

Without attempting to judge the merits of the evidence submitted, it might be seriously asked if the Council really believes that the circumstances under which the commission has been reconstituted have added materially to the respect of the public for that body.

Does the Council really believe that the public today has full confidence in the commission that has been made over on demand of Governor Curley, who, it is known, had sworn to abolish this body?

If respect can be brought forth in an atmosphere of reprisals, rumors of intimidation and heated altercations, then respect is certainly a congenital attribute of the new commission.

The Council also passed a resolution expressing belief in the honesty of Mr. Storey. So Massachusetts is treated to the extraordinary spectacle of the Council removing an honest man to engender respect for the commission from which he was removed.

There are some not-so-naïve citizens who would take direct issue with the Council. They have more than a little reason for contending that the Council's action has seriously impaired public respect not only for the commission, but for the Council, and has invited the conception of that body as a political puppet of Governor Curley. Most serious of all, this whole performance has disillusioned many people, who wonder now if the new state administration's approach to its problems is to be governed by ideals of public service or motives of personal domination.

How Europe Grew

Book of the Day

AN IMPOSING volume of more than 1300 pages (EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION: ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT, by various contributors, edited by Edward Eyre. Vol. I, Prehistoric Man and the Earliest Known Societies. New York: Oxford University Press. $8.75) is the first of still another co-operative history of the European world. The work, written by scholars, and based upon the conviction that European history must be international in scope and not merely a series of national histories, will be complete in seven volumes.

This first volume is composed of a brief sketch of prehistoric man by Prof. W. Schmidt of Vienna, in which the evolutionist position of Darwin and his successors is wholly repudiated, and the gap between the most primitive man and other forms of animal life made so great that the reader must assume Professor Schmidt regards man as not wholly a part of the natural world; a pithy sketch of the physiographic and ethnological background of European history by Prof. J. L. Myres of Oxford, which is especially careful and undogmatic on the vexed question of Indo-European origins; a rather long and confused account of the Nearer East and Greece from earliest Egypt and Chaldea to Alexander the Great by M. Charles Jean of the Louvre, an account which covers ground subsequently covered by other contributors, and which suffers from too many proper names, from ill-assorted quotations, from disjointed leapings from one region to another and from bad translation of its French original; an excellent short section on Ancient Egypt by Mr. T. E. Peet of Oxford; nearly 500 pages of Hebrew history to the birth of Jesus by Prof. M. J. Gruenthaner of the Pontifical Biblical Commission, which is really a running commentary on the Old Testament from the point of view of Roman Catholic orthodoxy, and which suffers, like the work of M. Jean, from undue luxuriance of detail; and finally, 300 pages of Greek history by Mr. F. W. Gomme of Glasgow, well written, full of ideas, always interesting and preserving an excellent balance between detail and generalization.

Now clearly, this is no fireside book. The general reader would be quite lost in most of it. Nor, unless accompanied by very able lectures, would it be of much use as a textbook. The advanced student, the expert, may find much of it profitable. In general, however, the book must be classified simply as a work of reference, along with encyclopedias, concordances and the like. Judging from this first volume, the work will show—one is tempted to say show up—the characteristic weakness of all collaborative histories based upon extreme subdivision of labor. It will lack shape, unity, conviction.

CRANE BRINTON

As One Bird to Another

A Kitchen That Couldn't Be Moved

THE ranch house was of necessity expansive. At an hour's notice its capacity was likely to be stretched to overflowing by the arrival of whole coveys of cousins, nieces and nephews.

But the kitchen! Its shortcomings were not so easily bridged. It was a rambling affair that had been built by local talent with complete disregard for the architectural proprieties. The ceiling at one side of the room was high, with a rafter on which the cook's saddle hung when not in use—that is to say, between meals. The roof sloped down sharply to the other side of the room so that one stooped to avoid hitting the ceiling. It was a marvel of inconvenience!

* * *

Strangely enough, our cook liked the kitchen. "It sure beats cookin' on the open prairie," he would say admiringly. "And this here stove is a smart sight better for bakin' biscuits than a fryin' pan on a bed of hot ashes." Despite Ben's protests of satisfaction, the rest of us felt that the kitchen could do with a few modern touches. I, particularly, wanted to have the room moved from its accidental location adjoining the sitting-room, to a less public corner of the house.

I believe that Ben regarded this as the flimsiest of whims. He liked to stand in the doorway and join in the conversation with family and guests, meanwhile keeping a practiced eye on the cook-stove. Half a century spent in the sun and wind of the Texas prairies or following a herd of cattle to the green ranges of the north had given Ben rich lore of the outside world. On occasions, his tranquil nights under the stars, with no sound but the creak of leather and clink of spurs, as he rode round and round a sleeping herd, had been changed to chaos by a thundering stampede of animals. These colorful experiences were loomed into many a stirring tale for the benefit of a listening "tenderfoot."

Visitors to Rancho Pajaro usually arrived after the long ride from the town, with fine appetites. "We thought we'd *never* get here," they would say. And then, "When will supper be ready?"

Our cook was surprisingly equal to these emergencies. He would swing into action in a way that was warmly reassuring to hungry folk. Returning from the garden with an apron bulging with vegetables, he would circle around by the henhouse and gather a hatful of eggs before the company had time to look around their new quarters.

* * *

One day I broached the subject of remodeling the kitchen to the Boss. "It needs a new roof," I began, "and the drainboard is shaky and—"

"It needs a new kitchen," he replied simply. "If the building can be finished before branding time starts, the boys can help with the work. But," he warned, "if you move the kitchen, prepare to lock horns with the cook."

The Boss's prediction was accurate to a degree. Ben, with the freedom of speech which characterizes valued domestics the world over, opposed the relocation of his workshop. "I ain't aimin' to hender you, ma'm, but I don't think it'll work."

A carpenter arrived and began tearing down old timbers. Young Boss found these activities deeply diverting. Seated by a nailkeg with a heroic hammer in his small hands, he patiently contrived weird looking structures out of the blocks and shingles that littered the place. Suddenly he thought of something.

"Mother," he called, "If you move Ben—". The rest was lost in the clatter of falling shingles. So that was it; the kitchen was not, primarily, the object whose change was being contemplated. My indecision had quite vanished. The kitchen could stay where it was.

* * *

And how happy Ben was at the settling of the plaguey problem. He whistled and sang lustily while he helped wreck the old room and build the new one. It was finished in a few days and, with its aroma of pine and fresh paint, and its uniform walls, was the admiration of all who viewed it. Ben was as proud of it as if he had invented kitchens!

That night when mesquite embers glowed and fell across the hearth I kept a promise to Young Boss. With his overalled figure squeezed into the armchair beside me, I read of the building of the house from Peter Pan.

"The fairies were so madly in love with the little house that they could not bear to think they had finished it. So they gave it ever so many extra touches, and even then they added more. . . ."

We smiled at the whimsied architecture in Barrie's Land of Pretend. And at least one of us felt that, perhaps an "extra touch" in our own recent prosaic efforts at building could, though imponderable, be classed as a major feature.

L. V. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Farmer Has the Answer

By Frank L. Perrin

LOOKING backward a little more than three quarters of a century in the United States one sees the western boundary of development, if not of civilization, in the still rugged and sparsely settled Middle West. Emigrants from New England, New York State, and Pennsylvania were still struggling to subdue the rich prairie and wooded lands of the new empire east of the Mississippi, and seeking a market for wheat and flour, which were being produced far in excess of community needs. It was not until later that the great prairies of the Red River Valley in Minnesota and the then Territory of Dakota were turned into grain fields to supply grists for the great mills to be built in Minneapolis.

* * *

A few days ago, in a newspaper published in the Middle West, was the last picture to be taken of the only remaining flour mill in a neighboring town once the center of a prosperous milling industry. It was built, originally, to serve as a toll mill, to which farmers brought their wheat to be ground "on shares." It was supplied with power by a small river which flowed through the valley, finally becoming a merchant mill producing, in excess of the grists, seventy-five barrels of flour a day. This, in wooden barrels manufactured at the mill, was freighted on wagons to steamboat landings twelve or fifteen miles distant, finally reaching the New York market.

In the course of a decade or two other flour mills and scores of lumber mills were built and equipped. A new empire was established, populated by an industrious, progressive and largely self-sufficient but scattered community. Schools and churches were erected and utilized. There was little thought of lack and never conscious fear of poverty. As the people looked forward they could see no possibility of economic disaster. They believed themselves capable of applying to their community problems the unchallenged rule of self-determination.

* * *

But with the expansion of the wheat belt and the bringing into cultivation of millions of acres of corn land there came the era of the machine in agriculture. The grain cradle had given way to the horse-drawn reaper, just as the sickle had been superseded by the cradle. The flail was displaced by the power thresher and the horse-drawn plow by the tractor. Mass production was the order of the day.

This was the modern farmer's equipment when the demand for more wheat and more meat followed the outbreak of the World War. Prices for farm products and farm lands soared skyward, and the old economic order was upset and discarded. Debts were paid, mortgages canceled, and even the small farmer felt himself to be a capitalist. One farmer whom I knew refused to sell for $80,000 a homestead which today would not bring $10,000.

* * *

Other farmers who found themselves free of debt bought adjoining lands at the new prices, only to lose both old and new holdings when the bubble finally burst. Their condition was much worse than before the boom.

Since the collapse and the loss of markets there has been going on in the grain belt a steady process of readjustment. The American farmer learned from experience, and by observation, how to adapt himself to adversity and hardship. He has learned the wisdom of abandoning unproductive and unprofitable land and to discontinue planting any but crops which can be marketed without loss. He is coming back, and he is coming back to stay.

There remains, however, a continuing burden upon many farmers. That is the remnant of the mortgage debt assumed by speculators in the period of inflated values. Gradually this load is being lightened, sometimes under the provisions of the Frazier-Lemke law, but more often by agreement between mortgage holders and their debtors. In less than a decade, I believe, former normal conditions in agriculture will be re-established and will prevail.

* * *

Now this process of readjustment and rehabilitation is being effected by individual effort, rather than by recourse to any merely theoretical or political expedient. The economic problem with which the farmer deals is fundamental, first of all, and cannot be solved collectively or theoretically, any more than the household budget of the wage earner can be balanced in any way but one.

It was many years before the American farmer left the furrow to take a seat upon the sulky plow. He may not go back to the furrow literally, but it will be many years before he again follows the will-o'-the-wisp of speculation into the wilderness of easy profits.

The Wide Horizon

Temperance or Advertising?

By Col. Frank Knox
Publisher, the Chicago Daily News

STIMULATION of a greater demand for liquor through newspaper advertising hardly seems to me a logical means of promoting temperance. Yet many publications, which not long ago insisted that their interest in repeal of prohibition was merely a manifestation of their interest in temperance, but which now offer their advertising columns to aid in a wider distribution of intoxicants, appear, somehow, to consider such a policy consistent—or they never were sincere in their advocacy of temperance.

Because of the collapse of the Eighteenth Amendment as a means of effectively destroying the traffic in intoxicants, the Chicago Daily News supported the repeal of that amendment. In a great city like Chicago the breakdown of the Eighteenth Amendment was probably much more obvious and unmistakable than in the case of smaller communities elsewhere in the country. The evidence of the swift growth of illicit traffic in liquors and its hard and fast alliance with crime and criminals in great centers like New York and Chicago, made some other method of promoting temperance absolutely imperative.

Consequently, we supported the movement to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, without in the slightest degree retracting our three-quarter century long fight for temperance. We believed then, and believe now, that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was necessary to a correct and permanent solution of the liquor evil.

* * *

As soon as the amendment was repealed, we resumed, in a very emphatic fashion, our championship of temperance in the use of intoxicants and have persisted in this attitude consistently ever since.

Under such circumstances, where newspapers sincerely believe in temperance and are anxious to promote such a cause in the public interest and for the sake of private morals as well, it would be the height of inconsistency to permit their advertising columns to be used by the manufacturers or venders of intoxicating liquors to promote the sale of intoxicants and thus nullify the effect of the editorial policy of the papers. It, therefore, seems to me both logical and appropriate that the use of our columns for advertising purposes be denied to the liquor interests.

At the time this decision was made, I did not foresee what has since transpired—the persistence in illicit traffic in liquor by bootleggers and the manufacture by legalized distilleries, of whiskys, raw, unaged and many of them actually poisonous in content. This adds an even more competent reason why a self-respecting newspaper which has a real concern for the welfare of its readers, should deny its columns to the liquor traffic.

* * *

How any informed publisher can refuse, as many of them do, to accept patent nostrums and cure-alls because of the poisonous material from which they are concocted and the fraudulent character of the claims they set up, and still accept the advertising of well over half of the poisonous liquors that are now on the market, is beyond my comprehension. Leaving a genuine feeling of support and sympathy for temperance entirely out of the discussion, there exists today in the quality of liquors being sold, far more reason for a drastic prohibition against liquor advertising than ever existed in the patent medicine field.

The need for added revenue cannot be deemed a legitimate excuse for overlooking the newspaper's responsibility to the public. Even though continued losses or even complete failure should follow upon a policy of true and consistent temperance, a reversal of such policy, as I see it, still would not be justified. The newspaper is more than just a business. It is a public utility and has as great a responsibility in serving the public as any other form of utility or trust.

Furthermore the continued existence and progress of numerous publications which refuse liquor advertising seems to indicate that the additional income from partnership in the liquor business isn't absolutely necessary.

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These paragraphs summarize my reasons for the policy which the Daily News has pursued with respect to liquor advertising. I have never had one moment's doubt as to the wisdom of this policy, and I have a further confidence that before long, a great many of the conscientious publishers of newspapers in America who are today accepting liquor advertising, will join the ranks of the select few who have barred liquor advertising from their columns.

Some will be led to such a course by a desire to promote true temperance, that is, a temperance practiced through voluntary action by the individual, but more will come, I think, to my point of view because of a growing recognition that most of the liquors now being sold are the vilest concoctions imaginable—far more injurious to health than the standard brands of liquor were, prior to prohibition, and because, despite the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and because of the high taxes imposed, the liquor business is still dominated by that arch criminal, the bootlegger.